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☞ The enhanced value of paper and ink, with 50 per cent advance on wages, obliges us to increase our terms of subscription.

GUERILLAS.—The Cairo Democrat learns that a party of guerillas, some twenty in number, made their appearance in Ballard county, Ky., in the neighborhood of Terrill's Landing, about ten miles above that city, on Thursday morning, and committed some depredations. It is believed they are a portion of W. W. Faulkner's gang, who is now acting as a Brigadier-General in Jeff Davis's cause. The following persons were robbed of all they had. James H. Martin, P. P. Martin, F. B. Martin, Ed. Terrill, Wm. Crice, John Crice, Jas. Nonan, and old Mrs. Parker. One of the guerillas dropped an old pocket-book containing one of J. Davis's due-bills, which read as follows:

Due James H. Scoville twenty-five dollars for value received. W. G. BAKER.
May 23, 1864.
Captain T. A. Dodson will please pay the above to John Aldrige.

THE MURDER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, IND.—We several days ago published a statement that a man named Wineland had murdered his father and cousin in Montgomery county, Ind. The particulars of the bloody deed are as follows: A son of Mr. Wineland, living at Tolono, Illinois, came to see his father, a farmer living near Waveland, to obtain some money of him. The old man refused to give him what he desired, when the son, in a fit of jealousy, as it is supposed, toward a cousin named Vanclove, to whom he believed his father had willed his property, took a gun and followed the two father and cousin, into a corn-field where they were at work, and shot and killed them both. He then went to Crawfordsville, and it is believed took the evening train north. One thousand dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

FROM MEMPHIS.—A letter from Memphis states that on the 9th inst. a rebel force, supposed to be a part of Fagan's command, appeared on the bank opposite the city, and fired several shots at the picket boat. Three companies of troops were sent across the river after them. The troops were permitted to land, when the rebels attacked them, killing two, and would probably have captured the others but for the timely arrival of the gunboat Essex. A few well directed shots from the Essex's guns completely demoralized the rebels, killing one, and then causing the capture of seventeen by the infantry. Forrest is reported at Tupelo with 8,000 cavalry, and is supposed to be organizing for an attack on Memphis. But we presume there are no just grounds for apprehension, especially now, as Gen. Smith's division is arriving at that city from Cairo.

STAMPEDE AMONG THE NEGROES.—A party of guerillas Thursday made a descent upon a lot of negroes engaged in chopping wood on Murrell's lands, near the Murfreesboro pike, about seven miles from Nashville. They robbed the negroes, and set fire to and destroyed thirteen wagons. A general stampede followed the surprise, and the negroes went rushing pell-mell into the city. Upon arriving on the Square, one of the darkies, speaking to a companion, said: "Dar, by golly, I just thought of it; I left a new pair of boots on a stump." The negroes had but recently been employed by Mr. James Cavert.

REBEL SCOUTS SURPRISED.—The Nashville Press understands that on Thursday morning a squad of Federal cavalry surprised three rebel scouts at the toll-gate this side of Nolensville. A demand was made for them to surrender, which they refused to comply with, when the Captain in charge of the squad commenced firing, killing at the first shot a young man, who proved to be Joshua Luck, formerly of Nashville. Another, whose name is not learned, was wounded from another shot, and the third captured. The toll-gate-keeper was also killed by a stray shot.

☞ A squad of guerillas numbering thirty-three men, of Lyon's command, have been lately operating in Grayson and Edmonson counties, Ky., and murdered four citizens a short time ago. Captain Bates, in command of the Home Guards of Grayson county, attacked their camp near Hartford, and a brisk skirmish ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the guerillas, with six killed and four wounded. Our loss was one killed, and one wounded. They were pursued, and several of the gang were captured.

A WARNING.—The Pungolo, of Milan, has the following: "A young man of good fortune, inscribed on the conscription lists for the present year, and betrothed to a handsome girl, was lately declared unfit for service. Delighted at what he considered a lucky escape, he hastened to convey the news to his intended bride, but was sadly taken aback when she informed him of her firm resolution never to accept as a husband a man who was not fit to serve as a soldier."

A "SMART" PRINCE.—The Pays says that a reply given by the Prince Imperial when he signed, after the Emperor, the marriage contract of Mademoiselle de Goudrecourt, has been talked of. The Emperor, having observed that the Prince was a long time in signing, the latter responded: "When one has a name like ours it requires some time to write it."

GUERILLAS ON THE OHIO.—The guerillas are quite numerous along the Ohio river now. Thursday, as the mail steamer from Evansville to Louisville passed Lewisport, Concordia, and Boone's Landing, outlaw gangs were reported a short distance to the rear of those places. Walker Taylor's band was in the vicinity of Boone's Landing.

GUERILLAS.—For sometime past Nashville has been afflicted by a gang of desperadoes, whose bold deeds have alarmed many citizens, and in some parts of the city it is unsafe to venture out after dark. These cutthroats lurk in the alleys, and attack people passing, often inflicting mortal wounds in their efforts to rob their victim.

☞ The passenger-train which left Nashville on Thursday morning on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, was captured by a squad of rebels at Spring Hill, twelve miles below Franklin. No particulars have been transmitted. The telegraph along the line of the road is in working order, not having been molested.

THE DRAFT OVER THE RIVER.—If at the end of four or five days it becomes apparent that the citizens of New Albany are not making such progress in recruiting as to insure the speedy filling up of her quota, then the draft will take place in that township.

☞ A chain gang are at work on the streets of Memphis. Our city affords a fine field for such an enterprise.

CATTLE STEALING IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—The Indians in the Indian country have suffered so greatly by the spoliations of the cattle and horse thieves in Kansas, and are so powerless to protect themselves from the gangs of armed and mounted scoundrels who steal their stock, that they have addressed an humble petition to their "friends and brothers" of Kansas to have the villanous business stopped. The poor Indians say, in their petition:

Our people have been almost starved to death; and we are now, at this time, starving. A great many have been without a mouthful of bread for weeks, and are living on nuts and roots of the forest. We are very poorly supplied even with beef. Our citizens go out sometimes—but it is at the risk of their lives—and hunt and drive in, or kill a few cows or hogs, as the case may be.

We now wish to keep up friendly terms if we can, and now, for God's sake, for humanity's sake, and for your own salvation sake, we once more call upon you to assist us in these our dying agonies, to try and put a stop to this stealing of our cattle and ponies.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING IN RICHMOND—REKINDLING OF SECESSION.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. [illegible])

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city was convened at the African church on yesterday. Two hours before the time of meeting the whole body of the church aisles, and windows were crowded, and quite as large a concourse was obliged to stand in the street, being unable to obtain access to the building. The objects of the meeting were to adopt resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people of Virginia, excited by the gross insult put upon us by Lincoln in his late meeting with our commissioners at Fortress Monroe, and to take counsel as to our future. At a few minutes past 12 o'clock R. M. T. Hunter, President of the meeting, attended by J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond, Captain Semmes, Confederate States Navy, Hon. Messrs. Semmes, Henry, Maxwell, and others, and the Vice-President of the meeting, entered the building. As they ascended the stand the armory band, which was in attendance, played the Marseillaise hymn. At the conclusion of the air, Mr. Hunter, the President, requested that no calls might be made for speakers, as their names would be duly announced in the order in which they were to address the meeting.

SPEECH OF HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

Mr Hunter then said: Having called you to order, it is proper that I should explain the object and purposes of this meeting. We stand here to consider the most momentous public issue that ever agitated the nation, one in which is involved the very life and being of our people, the existence of their laws and government, their life, liberty, and honor. Whatever is sacred in human affections or dear to hearts of men is involved in this contest, and may God grant us wisdom to devise and power to execute those measures which, under His hand, shall effect our deliverance in this great crisis of our affairs. We are not responsible for the lives that have been given up in this contest, and our skirts are clear of the blood which has been shed. We entered it to maintain the rights of self-government—a right which should have been as dear to our enemies as to us. It is the great American idea, the growth of American soil, and should in their eyes be as sacred as it is to us. For four long years we have been engaged in a war, the like of which has not been seen in modern times, the only approximations to which were the wars of Wallenstein and Attila, and the thirty years' war of Germany; and now after these years of waste and destruction, we have been lately informed by the President of the United States that there can be no peace except upon the conditions of laying down our arms and absolute submission, to come in as rebels and submit to laws confiscating our property and awarding death penalty to our citizens. Nor is this all. We are required to submit to an amendment adopted to the United States Constitution, to turn loose the thousands of slaves in our midst, without restraint and without the education which they would require for self preservation. If anything more was wanting to stir our blood, it was furnished when we were told that the United States could not consent to entertain any proposition coming from us as a people. That government which makes treaties with the meanest and weakest of nations tells us, a nation with seven millions of men with arms in their hands, that it cannot entertain any proposition coming from rebels. Even upon the theory that we were rebels, upon what authority could they refuse to treat with us? There has been no civil war of any magnitude, which has not been terminated by treating. In 1776, the British Government sent three commissioners to the rebel colonies, authorized to treat even with any association of individuals, and to provide for a truce. It has been the habit with all strong governments, after the war is over, and after it has vindicated its power, to render the future as little gloomy, and its yoke as easy to its subjects as possible. But nothing of this sort comes from the United States. Nothing comes from it to soothe our feelings, nothing to alleviate the terms of settlement. If it were possible for such a settlement to be made, it would seem possible that Lincoln might have offered something to a people with two hundred thousand soldiers, and such soldiers [applause] under arms. Could it be profitable to him that we could go into the United States Government as rebels, assuming the responsibility of all the blood that has been shed, confessing that we have kept up a wicked and useless war, submitting to laws confiscating our property, and taking the lives of our people? It is true he said that those laws would be administered by him in a spirit of kindness, but when did men ever give to one man the power over their lives and their property and all that they hold dear, trusting to his spirit of kindness, and divesting themselves of the power to resist his tyranny. [Cries of never! never!] And it is to be remembered that whenever we go into the Union as a conquered people, we give up the laws of the United States, and must take such as they choose to make for us: and we go in without representation in the making of those laws, for Mr. Lincoln told us, told me that while we could send representatives to the Yankee Congress, yet it rested with that Congress to say whether they would receive them or not. Thus we would cast everything away and go to them as subdued, subjugated, and degraded people, to be held in subjugation by their soldiery. Nor is all told yet. More than three millions of slaves are to be cut loose, and $1,500,000,000 worth of property destroyed at one fell swoop. These slaves are to wander about and become the lazzaroni of the land. The Congress would be constantly interfering between the white and the black man. The laws would be made by Congress hostile to us, and any attempt to make these thriftless wanderers useful would be interfered with. If under the old government they interfered with our domestic institutions, what would become of us if we were helpless in their hands, and those hands holding the power to arbitrate in all questions concerning us. They would raise questions about the State laws, and soon sweep away any barriers we might erect for the protection of our social order and industry in our midst. But, fellow-citizens, I will not attempt now to draw the picture of subjugation, which must soon loom up before the eyes of every man who considers it. It would require a pencil dipped in blood to paint its gloom. I pass this to the question of what is to become of our slaves. We know that in large districts of our country the men have been taken away by them and the women left. Who is to support them? Under our system they were provided for and happy.

Under their system they must perish. That system will destroy the whole negro race in this country. In the fierce competition for food between the white and negro, the latter will be blasted like a human life before the burning sirocco, and vanish like mist before the sun. We drew the sword, not for ourselves alone, but also for his sake, and the world, which stands coldly looking on, will find that the men whom they have excluded from their sympathy are the hope of the black race. It was the exclamation of a celebrated French woman, "Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" and we may parody by exclaiming, "Oh, Philanthropy, how much misery is caused in thy name!" Well may the negro rise up and pronounce judgment against it. Fellow-citizens, I have presented the future we are to endure if we are reduced to submission. I now turn to what we are to gain with our success—independence, liberty, our women and children, everything dear to man. [Wild cheering.] Nay, more than this, we will cover the name of our country with glory, glory such as was never known before. I venture to say that there never was such a contest, and never such glory as we may win from it. We have the world against us. It has been said that its parallel may be found in the Dutch republic. But they had the open sea to them, and the French and English as allies. Our forefathers had the French to aid them. We stand alone, presenting the spectacle of a brave people, contesting, foot by foot, with double their numbers, excluded commercially and sentimentally, from the world. With our success we shall establish a system of government that shall challenge the respect of the world. We shall solve the problem of the extension of the Anglo Saxon race to the country south of us, and show that the white and black races may be extended together. Then shall the Confederate soldier return from the field, his sword dripping, and his brow crowned with laurels, a hero, whom after ages will venerate, and who will be an example to generations to come. Are not these considerations to nerve every man to do his duty, to unite every heart and hand in the country? I will not hold out the delusive hope that the struggle shall be easy or the sacrifices light. But in such interests it is better to lose life than to fail. [Great applause.] Property I throw out of consideration; what is it to us? If we fail, it will be in the hands of a ruthless foe who spares nothing. I trust and believe in the success of our cause. If our people exhibit the proper spirit they will bring forth the deserters from their caves, and skulkers [a voice, "Give it to 'em,"] who are avoiding the perils of the field, will go forth to share the dangers of their countrymen. [Applause.] In war, as in rebellion, we must have works as well as faith. The man who desponds is half-whipped. [Applause.] We must have faith in the determination of our country to suffer all and do all. If we determine upon that, I do not see why we cannot win our independence. In this spirit the French General ordered the sounding of the Marseillaise, which changed a rout into a victory. In this spirit the ancients consulted the bodies of their animals they sacrificed. In this spirit the Roman Emperor accepted the vision of a cross in the sky. I have faith: I do not see, but I feel, that there is a righteous God in heaven who holds our destinies in his hand, and I do not believe he will allow us to be cast down and destroyed, and the wicked to prosper. [Applause.] I believe, with the help of Providence, that that army which stands as a triple wall of steel between us and subjugation will eventually win. [A voice, "That's so."] It is time for croakers to hush; to despond is weakness.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. W. Sheffey, Esq., Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, was next introduced to the audience, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Whilst the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States has been and still is a war of conquest on the part of the former, it has been waged by the latter in defence of life, liberty, and property, and to secure the right of self-government for the people; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has recently declared that there is no government or authority, either State or Confederate, within the Confederate States, they shall lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government of the United States, and accept the laws of the same, some of which threaten our people with all that is debasing in subjugation and all that is cruel in conquest; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That events which have occurred during the progress of the war have confirmed our original determination to strike for our independence, and that, with the blessing of God, we will never lay down our arms until it shall have been won.

Resolved, That as we believe our resources to be sufficient for the purpose, we do not doubt but that we shall conduct the war successfully and to that issue: and we hereby invoke the people in the name of the holiest of all causes to spare neither their blood nor their treasure in its maintenance and support.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our soldiers in the field for their noble efforts in behalf of the country, its rights and its liberties, and take this occasion to assure them that no efforts in their behalf, no effort of ours shall be spared to assist them in maintaining the great cause to which we hereby devote ourselves and our all.

The reading of the resolutions was followed with loud applause.

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, was announced as the third speaker. He was greeted with rousing cheers, and spoke in substance as follows: The number of persons composing this meeting, the cheers with which I hear you greet every expression of patriotic sentiment, shows the defiance with which your breasts are swelling, and the hot flush which all feel at the bare thought of the ignominy which an arrogant government has proposed to you, that you should bend the knee, and bow the neck, and meekly submit to the conqueror's yoke, and all give assurance that the fire of freedom burns unquenchably in your souls. How different from one short week ago. It seems an age, so magic has been the change. Then, despondency and hope deferred oppressed and weighed upon us. Men were querulous, and asking if it were true that no honorable peace were attainable except by continued warfare. Then, it was said it was our perverse indisposition to negotiate that led to the arrogance of the invader. This delusion went so far that it penetrated the legislative halls and threatened the disruption of the harmony of our councils. Now, cheerful voices are heard all around, and hope beams on every countenance. Now, the resolute and war-worn soldier is nerved anew. Now, the cheering and purifying influence of our glorious women sheds its light over our cause, and still leads us on in the path of duty and honor. What is the cause of this striking change in the aspect of our affairs? Have we found allies in foreign lands such as came to our fathers in the hour of their sorest need to stretch their arms to our assistance? Has any European state come to our aid in the time of our extremities? Not so, but just the reverse. Our gallant Beauregard is still contending against Sherman, and I heard men this morning speculating on the chances of his drawing in his lines and abandoning the defence of Charleston. Glorious Charleston! which for over twenty months has withstood a fire such as has never been rained on a devoted city. Our enemies are still arrayed against us. There is no voice from across the Atlantic of any aid to be extended. What, then, is the cause of this change? It is the knowledge which has come home to the understanding and hearts of the people. We now know in the case of our hearts that this people must conquer its freedom or die. [Cheers.] No Southern man ever dreamed of such arrogant propositions as were brought from Fortress Monroe. Thank God we know it now. The people know, as one man, the path with which they must tread or perish. Our commissioners sent to confer with the enemy went with a piece of blank paper, filled with one word written by our President—independence. What were they told? "Independence! You are our subjects. Independence! Strip the gaudy epaulets from the shoulders of your officers; strip the uniforms from those who man the trenches; bring your leaders here, and you know me, I am merciful Lincoln." The issue is thus before us. It is to live free or perish. It is due to you to know how this peace commission came to be sent, and the facts which preceded their going. The Emperor Lincoln sent us this message at the close of last year, two months before the commissioners were sent. [Mr. Benjamin here read from Lincoln's message relative to the futility of any attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader, that he had left no room for doubt or hope.] Six weeks afterwards, continued Mr. Benjamin, there came a man from Washington, who was known to be the intimate friend of Lincoln, and an adviser in his councils. He had a confidential interview with our President, the nature of which I am aware of, but am not at liberty to disclose. When he left, he took with him a letter from the President, in these words: "Sir, I am ready to confer for peace at any time, and, notwithstanding the refusal of previous offers, if I had any assurance that they would be received, I would send commissioners to confer upon some measures that would restore peace to the two countries." "I believed," said Mr. Benjamin, "that Blair was Lincoln's messenger. Had he casually denied it once I should have believed him but when he repeated it five or six times I did not believe him. What was the answer from Lincoln to Blair? 'As you have shown me the note of Mr. Davis, you may say to him that I will see any messenger informally sent to confer upon measures to restore peace to our one country.'" Under these circumstances our friends went forward for a conference. Each was furnished with a copy of the letter written by our President. "You will go forward and confer with the enemy upon means to restore peace to the two countries." That was all, except the confidential interview of Blair with the President, which I cannot relate in the presence of so many people. I believe contrary to the honorable gentleman who has preceded me, that, when Blair came to Richmond there was an opportunity for suspending fighting and bloodshed, in which time measures might be taken for the restoration of peace. But none of us for a moment dreamed of reconstruction. Is it wonderful that our President, whose only defect is that he is too tender-hearted, should have yielded to the temptation of trying to stop the bloodshed of his countrymen, of which every drop seemed to come from his own heart. [Applause.] The Vice President was confident of the feasibility of his own theory, which we were not, and what better could we do than send him to attempt to make favorable impression upon the enemy. We knew its failure would be the signal for a grand uprising of the people, which was the element necessary to success; we hear it now in the improved tone of public sentiment. What is our present duty? We want means. Are they in the country? If so, they belong to the country, not to the man who chances to hold them now. They belong either to the Yankees or to the Confederate States. I would take every bale of cotton in the land. I have a few bales left in my distant Southern home, which is a free gift to my country. But why speak of myself. I speak of my noble State of Louisiana. Let me point you back to 1862, when the city of New Orleans fell under the domination of the enemy. As Farragut's fleet ascended the river and rounded the crescent approaching the city, what greeted his eyes on that bright and balmy spring day? The air was murky with smoke, everything was lined with cotton burning upon the levee. The citizens did not ask to whom it belonged; the Yankees wanted it, and they should not have it. But a few weeks ago, will full time for the citizens to prepare in advance, Sherman penetrated Savannah, and what was presented there? With the thousand plausible excuses of interested selfishness, the cotton was left, in the belief that the Yankees would give them something for it. This all now goes to the Yankees, who gloatingly said, "Not that we have got Savannah, but that we have got eighteen million dollars worth of cotton," and this while on the banks of the Mississippi and waters bordering on my State. Three hundred thousand bales of cotton were sacrificed to the cause. I now ask, has any man the right to withhold a bale of cotton from his country? No. I say the same thing in regard to tobacco. Take all the cotton and tobacco and make it the basis of means, without which we cannot go on. [Applause.] I want more. I want all the bacon, everything which can feed the soldiers, and I want it as a free gift to the country. Talk of rights! What rights do arrogant invaders leave you? I want another thing. War is a game that cannot be played without men. [Cheers.] Where are the men? I am going to open my whole heart to you. Look to the trenches below Richmond. Is it not a shame that the men who have sacrificed all in our defence should not be reinforced by all the means in our power? Is it any time now for antiquated patriotism to argue a refusal to send them aid, be it white or black? [A voice—"Put in niggers," and cheers.] I will now call your attention to some figures which I wish you to seriously ponder. In 1860 the South had one million six hundred and sixty-four thousand arms-bearing men. How many men have the Yankees sent against us? In 1861 six hundred and fifty-four thousand; in 1862 seven hundred and forty thousand; in 1863 seven hundred thousand; in 1864 they called out one million five hundred thousand. Here you have the figures, that they brought out three million men against one million six hundred and sixty-four thousand Confederates, who lived at the beginning of the war to draw the sword in their country's service. Our resources of the white population have greatly diminished, but you had six hundred and eighty thousand black men of the same ages, and could divine prophecy have told us of the fierceness of the enemy's death grapple at our throats, could we have known what we now know, that Mr. Lincoln has confessed that without the two hundred thousand negroes which he stole from us he would be compelled to give up the contest, [A voice, "We will make him give it up yet."] I feel that the time is rapidly coming on when the people will wonder that they ever doubted. Let us say to every negro who wishes to go into the ranks, on condition of being made free, go and fight—you are free. If we press them, they will go against us. We know that every one who could fight for his freedom has had no chance. The only side that has had the advantage of this element is the Yankees. A people that can beat us to the end of the year in making bargains, let us imitate them in this. I would imitate them in nothing else. My own negroes have been to me and said, "Master, set us free, and we will fight for you; we had rather fight for you than for the Yankees." But, suppose it should not be so, there is no harm in trying. With all my early attachments and prejudices, I would give up all. It can only be done by the States separately. What State will lead off in this thing? [A voice, "Virginia."] If separate State counsels had been followed, we would now have been bound hand and foot to the Yankees. What State led off in the revolution? South Carolina. One State after another wheeled into the line, until at last, when there, far away in the South, every eye was turned northward, when men were asking, day by day, what of old Virginia, it was telegraphed that she was going to desert the South; that a majority were in for the old Union. We honored Virginia as the mother of States and of statesmen; glorified in her as a part of our possessions. We had men from Virginia all about us, and were bound to her by indissoluble ties. Day after day came the same tidings. Virginia will not come. Who said it? Everybody said it, and it was true until Lincoln insulted you. Then the telegraph wires flashed the news, Virginia has seceded. Such a spectacle never before greeted my eyes. Men whose faces looked like the parchment upon which their bonds were written, rushed into the streets, danced, hugged, and kissed each other. Cannon were fired, and it was a great day. South Carolina I know will follow Virginia, as well as every other Southern State, if she but give the lead. When shall it be done? Now—now. Let your Legislature pass the necessary laws and we will soon have twenty thousand men down in those trenches fighting for the country. You must make up your minds to try that, or see your army withdrawn from before your town. I came here to say disagreeable things. I tell you you are in danger unless radical measures be taken. I know not where the white men are. It is said there are quartermaster's clerks, railroad employes, and men in bomb-proofs, but I tell you there are not enough able-bodied white men in the country. Do you suppose we have worked night after night by this infamous gas-light you have here and not found out this thing. My honorable friend has told you that deserters and skulkers would come in possibly; but where is Tennessee and the other States that were formerly relied on? You have a part of Virginia, part of North Carolina, part of South Carolina, and parts of other States; what else? [A voice, "Texas."] Texas! she is beyond our reach; would that she were not. Mr. Benjamin then spoke of Louisiana and her shattered brigades of Starke and Stafford, who have laid down their lives in our service; of Nichols, who, wounded and disabled, resigned his commission, which the President refused to receive, and placed him in what some call bomb-proof in the conscription bureau of Louisiana; of Harry Hayes, who was repeatedly wounded in the service; and of Yorke, who was in North Carolina endeavoring to raise recruits among the Irish Catholics. Louisiana has done much, but you cannot make a step forward that she will not follow you. Mr. Benjamin asked what do our enemies propose to do, and read from the New York Tribune of the 6th instant a review of Butler's speech, which argued that it was the duty of the Government to render justice to the negro, to educate him, to give him a fair share of the lands his fathers wrought upon; to leave him in the State where he was reared, and to furnish him with means to begin in life. After that he was to be let severely alone; that is, to take his place with other citizens. Now, said Mr. Benjamin, if there be hell upon earth, it would be an universal emancipation of the negroes and the Yankees to rule over us. Can you imagine yourselves in a city where the municipal officers were your former slaves—in a military organization of which the officers were negroes, with the malice of the Yankees firing their hearts to wreak vengeance on us? That is to be our fate if we fail in this contest, and yet men object to making use of the means within our reach because, forsooth, they might fail. It looks to be very much like a man rushing forth from his burning house and begging his neighbors, for heaven's sake, not to throw water on his blazing roof, because it might spoil his furniture. [Applause.] Mr. Benjamin read an extract from the New York Evening Post, published in 1862, to show the devilish malignity of our enemies. The article showed that, under the institution of slavery, the number of negroes had increased from seven hundred thousand to four millions. He would plead guilty to that indictment, and thanked God that the institution of slavery had increased from seven hundred thousand to four millions. He would plead guilty to that indictment, and thanked God that the institution of slavery has thus preserved that unfortunate race. The Southern system was the true system for the improvement of the blacks and the freedom of the whites. But if we were in a condition when we could no longer protect slaves we would say to them: we yield what we believe to be the best system on earth under protest, and take the next best system which could be obtained. He painted the scene in the Yankee Congress when the "constitutional amendment" was passed, and held up their mock philanthropy in glaring colors. There is one other thing wanted. After you have given us all the means and all the men we want the croakers should be hanged. [Good.] They should be put in the trenches, and the soldiers should inflict capital punishment upon them. Put them in the trenches and let the soldiers come to town and take their places. That is the sort of capital punishment I would accord to them. These croakers say "this or that General is whipped." "Gold is sixty and calico ninety." They have no right to talk in this manner. A man recently came to my house and commenced croaking, when I took up my hat and left, saying that I would not listen to him. [Applause.] These men, who have not spent one night out of their comfortable beds since the beginning of the war, are uttering their dismal complaints, while soldiers are passing resolutions that if they do not cease they will fight them and the Yankees too. He then read the resolutions of the 57th, 11th, and 51st Virginia regiments, and Davis's Mississippi brigade, showing the spirit and determination of our soldiers. That, he said, was the way to talk. These were model soldier resolutions—scorn for the croakers, confidence in their rulers, and contempt for the weak-kneed. Also resolutions of a similar character from a Louisiana regiment, showing that they would make every sacrifice for the defence of Virginia, upon whose soil so many of their number had laid down their lives; that they entertained fond memories of home, but were fired with the stern resolve not to return until this fight was fought to an end. Louisiana stood at this hour as firm and erect as in 1861, when the first shot was fired at Sumpter. There was no proposition for peace there. The war could not cease as long as the foot of the foe pressed their soil. Mr. Benjamin said he saw no prospect of cessation of this struggle during the present year. Let every man stand up and nerve his heart for the contest. The enemy was utterly unable to continue this war beyond the present campaign. Let us stand up firmly and we shall be free. In conclusion, he drew a beautiful picture of peace and its consequent blessings, and said all that and more awaited us if we nerved ourselves as we ought to for the last struggle.

SPEECH OF G. A. HENRY.

Senator Henry, of Tennessee, made a short address. He said the people had come to a point where more than ever it was necessary to fight it out. He cited the reverses of the American revolution, to which our reverses have been as nothing. The American Congress then, though Great Britain sent commissioners to treat with them, refused to take any terms save independence, and that at the time when it had no friend on earth. He showed by statistics that we could bring into the field one million of men, and, if it became necessary, every man could be called out. If, by employing negroes, he could whip Abraham Lincoln, he would not hesitate to do it. They say the negro is not to be trusted. Why not? He fights on the other side, and would fight on this. He would not hesitate to give him his freedom. They had more local attachments than any people he ever knew, and, if the same boon were offered them, they would make as good soldiers as any in the world. He would promise them their freedom, and give it to them on the battle field. The men he would set free, but the women and children could still be held and provided for by their owners. They had been told that the Confederacy wanted cotton and tobacco. Yes, and it wanted something else—gold. He urged men to deposit their gold with the Government, and ladies to deposit their jewels.

At the conclusion of Senator Henry's remarks, Randolph Tucker and other gentlemen followed.

At about half-past two o'clock an impromptu meeting was held in the hall of the House of Delegates. Colonel Anderson, of Botetourt, took the chair, when addresses were made by Colonel John B. Baldwin, of Augusta; Colonel Funsten, and Hon. John Goode, all members of the Confederate House of Representatives. Colonel Baldwin said that separation was a bitter pill to him, but to be compelled to go back into the Union again was the bitterest that could be conceived of. He adverted to the oft-repeated expressions used by some people, that it was impossible for us to be subjugated. He thought it mischievous to say that it was impossible for us to fall, and thought it created false security to so represent our affairs. For himself he felt called upon to say that there was danger of our being subjugated, but at the same time we should determine to meet the issue instead of singing Hosanna over victories that had not been won and battles that had not been fought. He thought it best for every one to know the situation which we were in, and to consider what was to be done. There was fearful difficulty in the dangers that beset us, and he called upon everybody to walk up boldly and fearlessly to work.

Hon. Mr. Goode, who followed Col. Baldwin, saw no despondency among our brave defenders in the army and wished to know whether the people were prepared to fight like freemen or to submit as slaves. We had resources and men enough to win our independence, and our success could be accomplished. Eight millions of people could never be subjugated if they were worthy of independence. We had not suffered as other people fighting for their rights had, and he saw no reason why we should despond. We may be compelled to contract our lines, yet there was nothing discouraging in that, for was not our army in the days of the Revolution driven from place to place, and did they not eventually, ragged and barefooted as they were, compel their enemies to give them peace and independence.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

☞ Guerillas are still numerous in Kentucky within a few miles of Cairo, and fleeing Kentuckians are quite numerous on the streets of that town. These marauders commit all kinds of outrages upon the people.

☞ The construction of the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world.

CHATTANOOGA AFFAIRS.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of Wednesday, says:

Two More.—We are informed by a correspondent that, on the 10th inst., Captain Heard, commanding company L, 6th Tennessee mounted infantry, surprised a gang of guerillas, in their camp, on the Cumberland Mountain, near Dunlap, in the Sequatchie Valley, on Friday last, killing two of them, James and John Pickett, and capturing a number of their horses and arms.

Released.—Miss Mary Perkins and Mrs. Fisher, of Whitfield county, Ga., were released from confinement in the Military Prison, District of the Etowah, yesterday, by Capt. Brayton, Provost Marshal. They are ordered to return to Dalton.

Unsuccessful.—On Monday last the Rev. David B. Dickey called on Maj.-Gen. Steedman and solicited the release of Davis Fricks, William Littlejohn, John McSpadden, Sandy Andrews, and Park Hall, who are held as hostages for the action of Gatewood's band. Mr. Dickey was captured by Gatewood last Friday and released by him, on condition that he would make an effort to have the hostages released. Yesterday, General Steedman addressed an autograph letter to Mr. Dickey, declining to release the hostages, and declaring his fixed determination to carry out his original intentions, viz: to execute them in retaliation for the murder of peaceable citizens, killed by Gatewood. The eagerness manifested by Gatewood to have those citizens released proves that he considers them his sincere friends. The General undoubtedly understands this, and he will take care of the secession sympathizers.

Impudence.—A rebel, named Joseph McConnell, a Captain in the Georgia State Militia, was captured by our forces some months ago, and sent to the prison at Sandusky, Ohio. A short time since he took the amnesty oath as prescribed by the President, and was released. A few days ago he arrived at Dalton and asked permission to pass through the lines there to go to his home in Cherokee county, Georgia. The Provost Marshal at Dalton, before doing anything in the matter, sent a despatch to Captain Brayton, Provost Marshal of the District, in this city, who immediately returned the despatch, ordering that the man should not be passed through. The amnesty only allows rebels to return to their homes after they have taken the oath, when their homes are within the Federal lines.

Death of Bob Fox.—The Knoxville Whig says that Bob Fox, a bitter and active rebel, died in the hospital in Knoxville last Saturday night, and was buried on Sunday. He was captured by our forces at Bristol during the Stoneman raid and placed in prison at Knoxville. He died of pneumonia or of choaking inside the throat, whereas it should have been a rope on the outside of the neck.

Three years from the time of his death, he was the jailer and marshal, under rebel rule, feeding Union prisoners on rotten livers, beefnecks, and coarse corn bread, kicking and cursing them like dogs.

The prison has fallen into the hands of the Union party—Fox was captured by a portion of the very men he had treated so badly—and dies in the same town where others had been killed and hung and starved out, with his aid and influence. We see in all this the just retribution of a just God.

THE WORDS OF A FRIEND.—We may take heed to the counsels of the London News, which treats of the passport system on the Canada borders, and criticises our Government severely for adopting the cast-away and worn-out institutions of European despotism. The News says:

The passport system which has just been established on the Canadian frontier, it cannot be alleged, contributes in the slightest degree to the security of the States, and its introduction, instead of being the work of a local official, is the deliberate act of the United States Government.

We believe that we shall not be wrong in ascribing the idea and intention, as well as the actual introduction of this passport system to the Minister who has hitherto shown himself the most mischievous of Mr. Lincoln's advisers. The Secretary of State, whose ingenuity has been so often and so successfully exercised in placing the best acts of the American Government in the worst light, to gratify this or that perverse and narrow sentiment, is probably incapable of rising to the height from which the interests jeopardized by this foolish order are to be comprehended.

Surely there must be persons about Mr. Lincoln capable of perceiving the true character of the passport system, and entitled to represent its tendencies to him in their dangerous reality. It is nothing to us if he pleases to allow a freakish minister to identify his administration with the worn-out devices of European rule; but it is of some importance that he should understand that good feeling, to be permanent, must be reciprocal.

The passport system is useless to the Government of the United States, except as an engine of annoyance. But the authors of the passport order were not the inventors of the plan, and when they were thinking of borrowing a piece of the mechanism of European Government, they might easily have satisfied themselves that it had already been found useless by rulers who were thoroughly determined to test its capabilities to the utmost, and who had tried it under circumstances infinitely more favorable to success than those which exist in the New World. In Europe, varieties of physical type and differences of language and dialect serve to distinguish classes of men from one another, and assist the passport officer to identify individuals, or, where this is not practicable, to warn him that he is dealing with strangers.

But in America a staunch Union man is more like a rebel than a Frenchman is like a Belgian or a Swiss. In Europe the passport system has completely failed. We can point to men who have been steeped all their lives in conspiracy, whose physiognomy is well known from one end of the continent to the other, and for whom half a dozen governments have been watching at once, and who yet have passed with impunity from country to country through the hands of the very police whose fortunes would have been made by their capture.

A YOUNG HEIRESS SPIRITED AWAY.—The St. Louis Democrat has the following:

A mysterious circumstance came to light yesterday in the examination of the *habeas corpus* case in the Criminal Court. About ten years ago a wealthy German named Kitterer died in the city, leaving two sons and an infant daughter. Mr. Charles F. Blatteau was appointed guardian of the daughter, and for several years he has kept her at the Ursuline Convent. About two weeks ago one of the brothers died at the house of Mr. Linnenfelser, a relative of the family. Annie Kitterer was sent for by Linnenfelser to attend the funeral of her brother. She went to the funeral on the 2d of this month, since which time she has not been seen by her friends. It was supposed that Mr. Linnenfelser had sent the young heiress into Illinois, to the house of his brother, living near Highland. A writ of *habeas corpus* was accordingly issued, and witnesses were examined to prove, if possible, that Linnenfelser had the girl in his possession, or had sent her away. That fact was not proved, however, and Linnenfelser himself swore that he had not sent her away, and knew nothing of her whereabouts.

It was suggested that Annie, now thirteen years old, would be a desirable acquisition to the Ursuline nuns, as she would, on taking the veil, donate the whole fortune of $50,000 to the convent. It was surmised that, for the purpose of preventing her from becoming a nun, Linnenfelser had obtained possession of her, as, in the event of the death of Annie and her brother, he or his wife would inherit the property.

The disappearance of the young heiress, just after attending the funeral of her brother, has caused a great deal of inquiry, and detectives have been employed to ascertain what has become of her. Time will unravel the mystery, and we shall look for some strange developments when the heiress is found.

CRINOLINE ABANDONED.—According to a Parisian expositor of the fashions of the day, crinoline has received notice of its final banishment from aristocratic circles. It particularly draws the attention of the followers of high *ton* to the fact that at the ball at the Tuileries, on Wednesday evening, her Imperial Majesty, dressed with her usual exquisite taste, exhibited "*une grande sobriété dans l'ampleur des entournures*," a delicate way of expressing the absence of that detestable cage which adds so much to female dimensions. The Empress's example, it appears, has been imitated by all those who have pretensions to mingle in the circles of fashionable life. The consequence is, that the impediment to the free circulation of the guests is now in some measure removed, and the grand staircase of the Tuileries, which has lately been almost impracticable at a certain hour of the evening, when the early party departs and the later visitors present themselves, is now ascended without the usual difficulty. At one of the representations at the Theatre Compiene the crinoline was voted an absurd and enormous nuisance. The ladies only found seats. The cavaliers were compelled to stand the whole of the evening. At the ball on Wednesday evening the Duchesse de Persigny and Madame Say were the theme of general admiration. Their toilet was pronounced irreproachable. They, too, had renounced the repudiated crinoline. A struggle has commenced between the pro and anti crinolinists, the former being still in the majority. The dress-makers will not let the fashion of exaggerated wide-circling robes and over crowded decorations go out if they can help it.—*London Morning Post.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Frequent Desertions from the Rebels.

Bill Arming Negroes by the Rebels.

Accounts of Sherman's Movements.

Undoubted Occupation of Branchville

Three Days Fighting for its Possession

Fact Confirmed by Southern Papers.

Gen. Kilpatrick Driven by Wheeler.

Sherman's Advance near Columbia.

Gallant Exploits of Com'dr Cushing.

With Fifteen Men Captures a Town.

Destroys Cotton and Military Stores.

He Makes a Daring Reconnoissance.

Hears an Officer Harrangue his Men.

Disclosures in Confederate Papers.

Corruption in Jeff. Davis's Cabinet.

Proclamation by President Lincoln.

SPECIAL TO THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The desertions from Lee's army continue quite large; over fifty came up to-day and took the oath of allegiance. They represent regiments from almost every State in the South.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. Johnson has left Fort Warren and gone to Fortress Monroe, where he expects to be exchanged. He is nearly blind.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday have been received, but contain nothing of special interest beyond that furnished by the Associated Press. The editorials are mainly devoted to finance and the rebel Congress.

In the House, Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back with an amendment, the bill to arm negroes, providing two hundred thousand troops. The amendment proposes to strike out the 4th section, declaring that Congress does not thereby assume to change the social and political status of the slave, but to leave the same under the jurisdiction and control of the States to which it belongs, and to insert the following:

"All slaves received into the service under the provision of this act, shall be valued and paid for according to the existing laws, and that said slaves, or any of them, on the faithful performance of their duties, shall be manumitted by a general order from the War Department, with the consent of the State in which said slaves may at the time have given their manumission. The bill was placed on the calender and ordered to be printed."

The following joint resolution passed the Senate to-night: Whereas, certain persons have put in circulation a report that on the suppression of the rebellion the rebel debt or loan may be recognized in the whole or part by the United States, and, whereas, such a report is calculated to give a false value to such rebel debt or loan.

Therefore resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That Congress hereby declares that the rebel debt, or loan is simply an agency of rebellion, which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognize in any port or in any way.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

All doubts regarding the occupation of Branchville by General Sherman seem to be dissipated by a dispatch from one of the Herald's Fort Fisher correspondents.

The announcement of its capture on the 12th inst., after three days hard fighting, was brought to Smithville, North Carolina, on the 14th inst., by a courier who at great peril rode across the country with a despatch from Sherman to Admiral Porter.

The Wilmington papers of the 9th and the refugees who have reached Smithville, confirm the statement, and Richmond journals of Wednesday last say their War Department has an official announcement of the evacuation of Branchville, which was consequent upon the occupation of Orangeburg north of it on the railroad leading to Columbia, by a large force of General Sherman's infantry, but they do not mention any fighting in the vicinity.

They report that Kilpatrick reached a point within one hundred miles of Augusta, Ga., on the 10th, and was attacked by Wheeler and driven five miles with considerable loss, on Tuesday last.

They state again that there was an Union column within a few miles of Augusta, and, more important still, they say that on Wednesday Sherman's advance had reached the south bank of Congaree within a few miles of Columbia, which is situated on the north bank of that river, to which side the rebels had fallen back. A battle is considered imminent.

Additional daring exploits of the intrepid young Commander Cushing are described in the Herald's Fort Fisher correspondence.

On the 8th, with about fifteen men, he captured the little town of Shallattee, garrisoned by one hundred rebels, and held it for several hours, during which he destroyed large stores of army supplies, provisions, and about eighty bales cotton, and escaped without loss.

On the night of the 10th, he made a reconnoissance of Cape Fear River, actually penetrating up to the wharves of Wilmington, where he remained long enough to gain valuable information.

He discovered the rebel boat Chickamanga sunk in the channel of the river the next night, with four boats' crews. He went up to the rebel Fort Anderson, and managed to get close enough under its walls to hear an officer, supposed to be General Bragg, haranguing his men on the last ditch, and the last stroke for Southern independence.

Late rebel papers contain some very interesting disclosures regarding corruption in Jeff Davis's Cabinet, and give an insight into the causes of its recent dissolution. A committee of the Richmond Congress has presented Mr. Seddon late Secretary of War, as guilty of gross swindling, and the Richmond journals make statements which add to his guilt.

We have also some developments regarding Hood's Tennessee campaign. The Selma Mississippian says that two regiments of his army returned to Corinth with eighty-four men left of thirteen thousand.

The Richmond Examiner announces that the negroes in that city have caught quite a military fever, and that they are already forming organizations for service in the rebel army.

A respite has been granted in the case of the Lake Erie rebel pirate Capt. Beal, and he will not be hung on Governor's Island to-day, as first decided.

The New York World says: Information is said to have been received in this city to the effect that Schofield's corps landed at Masonboro, thus putting it beyond doubt that Wilmington by this time is closely besieged, if not already in the hands of our forces.

Rumors were current yesterday touching the evacuation of the city, but no confirmation has yet been received. By landing at Masonboro, Gen. Schofield it will be observed, avoids the necessity of marching up the Peninsula.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1865.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue my proclamation that an extraordinary session requires of the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the fourth of March, at noon on that day, when all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice, given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

By the President.
(Signed), A. LINCOLN.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17—P. M.

A special to the Press, from Norfolk, says: I have just see Captain Gross, a deserter from the rebel service, who left Richmond on Saturday. He said that the authorities had ordered all work on the Monitors at Richmond to cease.

A double-ender was blown by them on Thursday last. It says they are about to evacuate Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says he knows positively that formal propositions have lately been made to France and England by the rebel authorities with the object of securing the recognition of the Confederacy on the basis that slavery shall be abolished, and advantages guaranteed to the recognizing countries, but the propositions have not yet, and, from present appearances, will not be accepted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.

The Legislature has accepted an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of this city to visit St. Louis to partake of a banquet, and the time designated is Tuesday next. The State Convention has been invited to share in the festivities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The steamer Cromwell from New Orleans on the 11th has arrived. She left the steamers Guiding Star and Morning Star ashore below New Orleans.

The Times makes light of the report that rebel refugees are to be sent back from Matamoras to Texas, and that Canby is to retaliate. The story is probably a canard.

A rebel force of 120 attacked 25 men of the 31st Massachusetts, near Plaquemines on the 9th inst. Captain Rice and his men stood the rebel charge and beat them off leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss one killed and two wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

House.—The House proceeded to vote on the amendments reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union amendatory of the internal revenue bill. Nearly all the amendments reported were concurred in, while others were reserved for separate votes.

The House concurred in keeping the tax on ale, beer, and porter at one dollar per barrel instead of two and a half per cent, as now.

On gross receipts of railroads, steamers, ferry-boats, bridges, &c., the law is altered so as to impose a duty of 2½c per cent on net receipts under $5,000, and 5 per cent on excess.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.

The House in committee last night appropriated $350,000 for expenses of volunteers sent to the frontier to prevent raids upon the United States; also $50,000 to make good the money improperly returned to the St. Albans raiders.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.

The extensive spoke factory of Woodburn & Scott, on the corner of Broadway and Scott, was burned last night. Loss about $200,000; insurance, $14,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—M.

Stocks dull and lower. Gold opened at $2 04, closed at $2 [illegible] premium; New York Central $1 [illegible]; Erie [illegible]. New issue of 10-40's with coupons $1 [illegible].

Cotton quiet at 85c. Flour quiet; sales at $10 75 a 10 75 for extra State; $11 [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio. Wheat heavy and lower; sales of No. 1 Chicago spring at $2 [illegible]; No. 2 at $2 10; Milwaukee club at $1 75; red at $2 12.

Corn dull and drooping; old mixed Western $1 85 a 1 88. Oats rather more active; sales at $1 10 a $1 10½. Pork dull at $[illegible] for new and $[illegible] for old.

Lard lower; [illegible] 00. Prime lard firmer at 21c. Dressed hogs quiet. Whiskey more active at $2 [illegible] for western. Petroleum dull at 45c for crude, [illegible] for refined in bond, 57½c for free.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18—M.

Flour steady at $9 25@9 25. Wheat in a fair demand at $1 90. Corn dull, ear $1 05 and shelled at $1 10. Rye at $1 [illegible], and barley at $1 45@1 50. Whiskey dull at $2 [illegible].

Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $37, bulk meats $15@17 50. Lard 21½c. Bacon $18 [illegible], but not enough doing to establish prices.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Saturday, Feb. 18th.*—Fanny Yans and Lizzie Price got drunk and conducted themselves very disorderly. Security in $100 was required of each to behave themselves for at least two months.

Albert O'Bryan and Edward Finn were presented for disorderly conduct. O'Bryan had to give bail in $200 for six months, and Finn was discharged.

Mary McDonally, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in $100 for two months.

Wm. Johnson was presented as a suspected felon and attempting to rob Capt. Gray.

A free negro woman was next presented for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in $100 for two months.

Henry Grieshaber, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in $200 for three months.

Mary Elizabeth, a slave of Wm. Bohanan, stealing $8 from a free woman named Emily Williams. Committed to the Workhouse to await the requisition of her owner.

Fred Miller and Wilson Strell, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Each was fined $5, and bail was required in $100 for three months.

Wm. Lewellen, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fined $5.

Wm. Gilbert, stealing $80 from Lewis Peters. Peters could not identify the accused, as he was drunk when he was robbed. Gilbert was discharged.

☞ The local military authorities of Cincinnati have made a pretty clean sweep of pawnbrokers' shops and second-hand stores in search of Government clothes and arms, large quantities of which they have thus recovered.

☞ The following bill, regarding the draft in Jefferson county outside of the limits of Louisville, was read in the Legislature yesterday, and will be acted upon to-day:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the County Court of Jefferson county, a majority of all the Justices of the Peace in commission outside the city of Louisville, concurring, may borrow, on the faith and credit of said county of Jefferson outside of the limits of the city of Louisville, a sum of money not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, and said court may make and execute, by the Presiding Judge of said court, execute note or notes, bond or bonds, for said loan, in such form and sums, with coupons thereto attached, as may by a majority of said Justices be agreed on, and said loan may be for any time not more than twenty years and not less than two years, and the principal and interest may be paid or redeemed at such time or times, and in such place or places and manner as may be agreed upon by a majority of said Justices, and they may agree to pay the interest or coupons aforesaid semi-annually or every three months. The money may be borrowed of any person or persons, or corporation or corporations, by said court, and shall be a fund which shall be applied by the directions and order of a majority of said Justices in commission, under such rules and regulations as shall be by them in open court adopted, toward promoting enlistment in the army of the United States, to aid in relieving the citizens of Jefferson county outside of the limits of said city from the draft ordered by the United States Government, or to aid in procuring substitutes for citizens of Jefferson who may be hereafter actually drafted under the present draft, or any subsequent draft ordered by the United States Government. But no part of said fund shall be used to relieve any person from said drafts who is not a *bona fide* resident and citizen of Jefferson county outside of the boundary of the said city of Louisville.

SEC. 2. That said majority of Justices shall, at the time they make an order to borrow said sum of money, levy an ad valorem tax not exceeding five cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the real estate within said county outside of the limits of said city, subject to taxation for the year 1865, and shall at the same time levy a per capita tax of not exceeding five dollars on each white male *bona fide* citizen and resident of said county outside of the limits of said city, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, and cause the same to be collected by the Sheriff of said county; and said taxes shall be annually assessed, levied, and collected as the State revenue tax is collected, until the interest and principal of said loan and the costs of collecting the taxes aforesaid shall be fully paid and satisfied, and the said loan shall be a lien on said taxes until the same is satisfied.

SEC. 3. That said taxes shall be listed with the Sheriff of said county for collection, and he and his securities on his official bond shall be responsible and liable for the same, in like manner and like penalties as they are liable and bound for the county levy of said county, and said liability may be enforced in like manner as for the said levy, and said Justices may require of said Sheriff an additional bond, with good surety, to account for and pay over said taxes, as directed and required by said majority of Justices, and they may allow to said Sheriff reasonable compensation for the collection of payment of said tax.

SEC. 4. That said majority of Justices may adopt rules and regulations for the application of said fund, for and toward the objects aforesaid, and they may direct the disbursement of said fund for said objects, but said taxes as collected shall be deposited by said Sheriff in some solvent bank in the city of Louisville to the credit of Jefferson County Court, and said funds drawn from said bank as directed by a majority of said Justices residing outside the limits of Louisville, and said Sheriff shall account for and settle his collection of said taxes annually by or before the first Monday in November, and shall, every two months from the time of recovering the said taxes for collection, report to the Presiding Judge of said Court the amount of said taxes collected by said Sheriff and his Deputies, and said Judge may, at any time, require said Sheriff to make to him a true exhibit of the state of the collection of said tax.

SEC. 5. That said majority of Justices may from time to time make, order, and adopt such rules and regulations as shall be necessary and proper for the security and safety of said fund, and to carry into full force and effect the provisions of this act, in the application of said fund, and may enforce the same by adequate fines as in cases of contempt.

SEC. 6. That no person who has served two years in the army of the United States during the present rebellion, or who is not subject to military duty, shall be liable to said per capita tax.

SEC. 7. That said majority of Justices may adopt rules and regulations to obtain subscriptions or voluntary donations in aid of said fund, and may control the same as shall be proper and necessary to secure the proper application of such donations.

SEC. 8. The Justices of the Peace and Presiding Judge of said Court, who reside within the limits of said city, shall not vote on any question arising under this act, and all of the Justices residing within Jefferson county outside of said city limits, if found, shall have notice of the meeting of said Justices to order said loan and levy said taxes as herein authorized; and, on the adoption of all the orders of Court and resolutions proper and necessary under the provisions hereof, shall be, by yeas and nays, entered on the record of said Court.

SEC. 9. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 17.

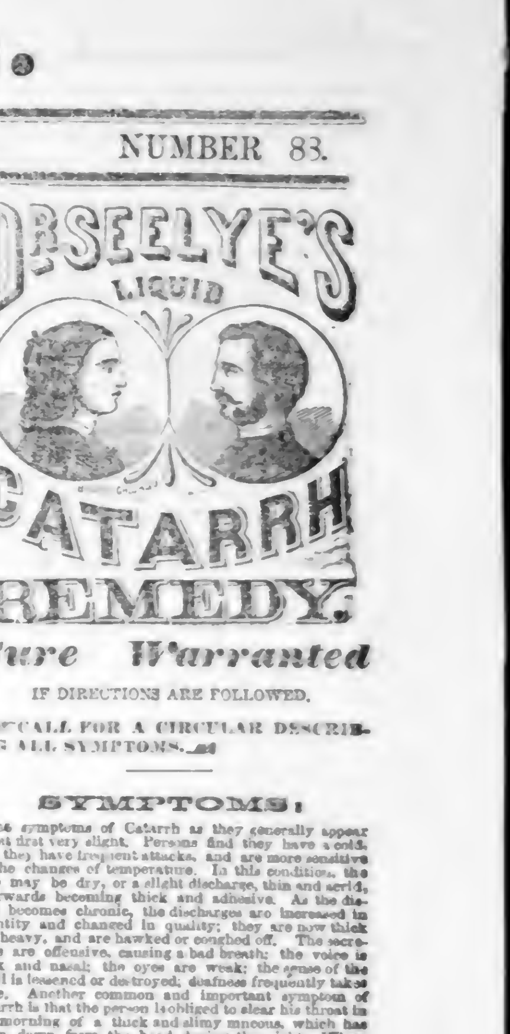
CAUSES DECIDED.

McDonald vs. Bank of Kentucky, Woodford; affirmed.
Mackey vs. Clarke, Metcalfe; affirmed.
Thornton vs. McCrath, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce, Lincoln; reversed.

ORDERS.

Abell vs. Dupareq, &c., Adair; death of appellee. Dupareq suggested an order for revivor.
Alding vs. Able, Campbell; appeal dismissed on fail to file record in time.
Donaldson, &c., vs. Barrett, &c., Henderson; petition for modification of opinion and mandate filed by appellees.
Griswold vs. Hancock, Louisville Chancery;
Same vs. Hepburn, &c., Louisville Chancery; set for hearing fourth day after the termination of recess.
The Court took a recess to-day to reassemble on Monday, the 20th day of March next.

From Coburg it is stated that Count Sepel, minister and secretary to the reigning Duke, and who is 80 years of age, is about to be married to a young lady who has seen but sixteen summers.



Cure Warranted

IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

☞ CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should loose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrh Symptoms.

A Single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois.

FREEPORT, Oct. 31, 1863.

DR. D. H. SEELYE:

Dear Sir: In reply to your notice of the 19th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Before I had used one bottle I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished, was completely cured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully yours, THOS. J. TURNER.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

AT WHOLESALE BY

JOHN D. PARK .... Cincinnati, O.
WM. JOHNSON .... Detroit, Mich.
J. H. CONNER .... New Albany, Ind.
WILSON & PETER .... Louisville, Ky.

AT RETAIL BY

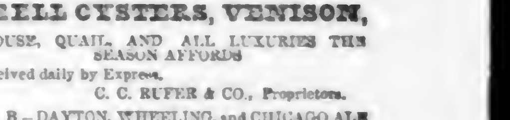
J. JOHNSON .... Jeffersonville, Ind.

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

d&w3m

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

Third st., between Main and Market.



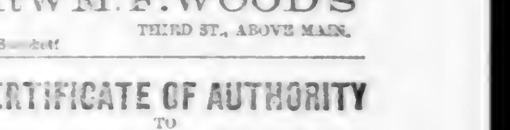
RECEIVE DAILY PER EXPRESS

SHELL OYSTERS, VENISON, QUAIL, GROUSE, WOODCOCK, DUCKS, &c.

J. CAWEIN & CO., Proprietors.

St. Charles Restaurant,

Fifth street, between Main and Market.



SHELL OYSTERS, VENISON,

GROUSE, QUAIL, AND ALL LUXURIES THE SEASON AFFORDS

Received daily by Express.

C. C. RUFER & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—DAYTON, WHEELING, and CHICAGO ALE and PORTER, in whole and half bbls and bottles, constantly on hand in large quantities.

C. C. RUFER & CO., Sole Agents.

Show-Cases,
Wall-Paper,
Venetian Blinds,
Window-Shades

At WM. F. WOOD'S

THIRD ST., ABOVE MAIN.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

TO

The Second National Bank,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Second National Bank of Louisville," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this second day of February, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

f14 d60

Planters' National Bank.

OF LOUISVILLE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE," in the City of Louisville, in the County of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCullough, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Planters' National Bank of Louisville," in the City of Louisville, in the County of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this ninth day of February, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency.

f15 d60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "*The Louisville City National Bank*," of the *city of Louisville*, in the *county of Jefferson*, and *State of Kentucky*, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCullough, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Louisville City National Bank," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eighth day of February, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department.

f15 d60

State Troops.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR OF Kentucky to recruit a regiment of Mounted Infantry, to be mustered into the service of the State for the period of twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

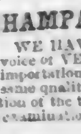
Compensation, as to Pay, Clothing, and Rations, the same as received in the United States service.

The condition of the State requires prompt action. Kentuckians! refuse longer to be exiled from your homes! Come forward and volunteer for the defence of your State. For particulars, address

M. C. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.

February 14, 1865. f15 d4

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH INVOICE of VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE, of our own importation, which we offer at as low rates as the same quality of Wine can be purchased East. The attention of the trade as well as of consumers is invited to an examination of this superior Wine.

THOMPSON & CO., Old Blue House, Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

A NATIONAL LOSS.—We have announced the death of Colonel James S. Wallace, late Assistant Editor of this paper, with which he had been connected several years. Few, very few events, not of a national character, have so deeply afflicted us. The loss of such a man, so pure, so true, so generous, so gifted, makes dim the lives of those who knew and loved him. A lurid cloud will seem for a time to hang between their souls and the stars of mortal existence.

Although we knew Colonel Wallace long and intimately, he spoke so little of himself that we have not the materials for giving even a slight biographical sketch of him. He was for some years chief editor of one of the principal papers in Philadelphia, and won very great distinction both for it and himself. Afterwards he became a Washington correspondent of several of the chief papers of the country; and so great was his facility and versatility, that, no matter how many he wrote for, he gave the greatest satisfaction to all, and no one could suspect, from reading his letters, that any two of them were from the same hand. Inexhaustibly affluent in mental resources, he never either repeated himself or drew on others.

Colonel W. was for many years a stage-manager, and certainly one of the very best that the country ever had. He was perfectly familiar with the merits and demerits of all the prominent actors and actresses both of this country and of Europe, but he was often too kind and generous in his estimate of them to be sternly just. He loved to approve, and hated to condemn. He gave popularity to every theatre with which he was connected. He was the most accomplished theatrical critic that we ever knew. In his criticisms, which were probably more numerous than those of almost any other writer of the day, it was not his habit to deal, as most do, in sweeping remarks, for, unlike most, he had sound judgment and keen and exact discrimination. He praised what was meritorious and censured what was not, the former warmly and glowingly, the latter kindly and reluctantly.

Colonel Wallace's connection with the Louisville Journal commenced in 186-, and continued till the day when he became the victim of a mysterious, and, as it proved, mortal visitation. Our readers know him as one who abounded in wit, humor, fancy, pathos, genius, learning, eloquence, and power. He was ever ready to write, and to write well, upon almost any subject in the whole circle of literature, science, politics, and the business affairs of life. In his treatment of his subject, he could be as light and ethereal as gossamer or as solid as the heart of oak. His thoughts and fancies could flutter with the fluttering butterfly and mount with the mounting eagle. They could illumine and beautify like a lambent flame or consume like the lightning. His long connection with politics and politicians rendered his mind a treasury of political knowledge, whose rich stores were ever at his command.

Colonel Wallace, as many thousands can attest, was not less admirable as a man than as a writer. By his social and genial and intellectual qualities, he amused and enlightened and adorned every company in which he chanced to be. His keen and quick and ever-ready repartee never wounded the most sensitive or even the most jealous nature. He always retained the fine and joyous effervescence of youth. Time, that silvered his hair, made more golden his nature. His heart, throughout all his years, kept its freshness like a shaded stream. The blossoms and buds of his soul, in spite of frosts and winds and storms, bloomed and sang as beautifully and sweetly in his age, as in the prime of his young manhood. No cloud ever hung over him so dark that his thoughts could not span it with a double rainbow. If he saw approaching gloom in the distance, he also saw hope beaming above it like a star over the dark outline of a midnight forest. His bright spirit looked out, like a lamp, into the "world's tempestuous night." He diffused happiness around him according to his opportunities. The many tears which in life he prevented from falling, will fall freely for his death. His soul was an Eden, and the stream that went out of it was goodness, and the four into which the one divided were justice, charity, truth, and love. And in that garden "the Lord walked in the cool of the day."

We do not suppose that our departed friend had an enemy in the world, or that he was the enemy of any human being. Though brave, he was gentle. We sympathize with the multitude of those who will mourn for him, and we crave their sympathy. Most deeply do we sympathize with his large, interesting, and desolated family. The strong arm upon which they leaned lies cold and nerveless on its sod, the voice that spoke to them so many words of kindness is among the lost sounds of earth, the eyes that ever beamed on them so lovingly are darkened with a seal that only the Angel of the Resurrection shall break, and the heart that beat in such quick response to all their wants and wishes is quenched in damps that no mortal ray shall ever dry.

Farewell, old friend. The green earth is above thy mortal form, but the blue sky is no longer above thy immortal soul.

MILITARY PRISONS.—A year or so ago a rebel officer, a personal friend of ours, who had been editor of a prominent paper in New Orleans, arrived here as a rebel prisoner, and was confined in the prison on Broadway. He was wholly without any kind of money that he could use. He needed fifty dollars, and we asked the privilege of giving it to him. We were answered in writing that we might give him twenty, but no more.

On the 2d of last November a rebel physician, a nephew of the distinguished S. S. Prentise, wrote a note to a Union lady of this city, telling her of his needs and asking her to be so kind as to furnish him with a little under-clothing and a few dollars. She promptly called at the prison, taking two suits of under-clothes, a blanket, and some money. The officer in charge would permit only one of the two suits and only two dollars to be delivered.

We do not complain of these things. They may be perfectly right. But the point we have in view is this: we have been permitted to send money, clothes, and many other things, to whatever extent we could afford, to prisoners at Rock Island, Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, Fort Delaware, and Camp Lookout. Now why is there this difference between the Louisville prison and the rest? Should not the rule be the same in all? If the authorities of the various prisons cannot establish a uniform rule, should not the Secretary of War establish one himself?

☞ We are sorry to see that there has been a slight eddy, though only a slight one, in the rushing stream of Federal successes in Georgia. General Kilpatrick has been beaten back five or six miles in a fight with General Wheeler, and of course the especial object he had in view remains for the present unaccomplished. But unquestionably it will not remain thus very long. Kilpatrick won a good deal of reputation in the commencement of his military career and for a considerable time afterwards, but we do not think, that, in the last year, he has added much if anything to it. He seems to have had, in his late encounter with Wheeler, the privilege of an open field fight, and that's a privilege which our Generals are seldom permitted to enjoy. We apprehend that a few more reverses would kill Kilpatrick.

☞ A Southern paper asks if we are not "willing that the Southern Confederacy should breathe." We might be very willing, but is there enough atmosphere upon this continent to supply the needful breath to two such Powers as would then exist here?

A valentine passed through the postoffice addressed, "To the ugliest man in Louisville." We know who got it.—*Democrat.*

We should think so. If you don't, who under heaven does?

☞ We wish that every "bounty-jumper" might be made to jump high enough to get his head entangled in a noose suspended over him.

☞ Virginia seems to have been cut off from the Southern Confederacy. And Virginia was the Southern Confederacy's head.

☞ When the civil and military authorities sleep, the people cannot.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. NEW YORK.
a8 d&wly

HONEST GOODS at FAIR PRICES

HATS, FURS,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

GREEN & GREEN'S,

Main and Fourth sts.

SHIRTS MADE to ORDER.

j24

AT

PRATHER & SMITH'S,

429 Main street,

LADIES' FINE MINK, SABLE, FITCH, and STONE-MARTEN CAPES, VICTORINES, COLLARS, and MUFFS, and CUFFS; also GENT'S FUR COLLARS and GLOVES and BUFFALO and GENET ROBES; together with a large stock of MEN'S and BOYS' FELT HATS and CAPS. A large stock in store and for sale low for cash.

PRATHER & SMITH.

A. RAWSON, OHN A. BRIDGLAND, } { A. G. RAWSON, JAMES G. DOUGH

RAWSON, BRIDGLAND, & CO.,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
j6 dtf

C. G. TACHAU. LEWIS TACHAU

C. G. TACHAU & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SMOKING ARTICLES,
No. 536 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prepared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well-assorted stock. Our goods have been selected with great care, and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in prices as well as in quality.
j13 d3mis C. G. TACHAU & BRO.

O. F. YOUNG, of Wilson & Young, N. O. W. B. WILSON, of Louisville.

YOUNG & WILSON,
Commission Merchants,
j24 dlmis NO. 180 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Elegant 7-octave Rosewood
PIANOS

AT FROM $250 UPWARDS AT THE WARE-ROOMS of
D. P. FAULDS,
SOUTHWESTERN AGENT FOR
Steinway & Son's, Chickering & Sons, and other Pianos, Smith's American Organs, and Martin's Guitars.
f20 dtf3m 533 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Board of School Trustees.
THE CALLED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Public Schools will be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock.
f20 d1 DONALD McPHERSON, Sec'y.

For Sale,
A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONTAINING six rooms, on the south side of Jefferson, near Thirteenth street. For terms apply to
W. H. SHEPPARD,
f20 d6* Corner Thirteenth and Jefferson.

Notice.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE ONE OF THE BEST FARMS, 2½ miles from Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., for a good dwelling-house in the city of Louisville. Inquire of Messrs. A. O. & Jno. S. Bramlin, Louisville, Ky. f18 d6 F. L. HALL.

Lost,
A BREAST-PIN, SOMEWHERE IN THE UPPER portion of the city between Main and Jefferson streets. Any person returning same to this office will receive a reward of $5. f18 d1&Sul*

ASTROLOGY.
MADAME SEYMORE BEGS TO INFORM THE citizens of Louisville and vicinity that she expects positively to leave town in one week, therefore those wishing to consult her on business, love, or health should call at once. She has the wonderful talismans or charms used by the Persians in matters of love and safety, which she is ready to supply to those who wish them.
Terms—Gentlemen $1; Ladies $1.
Office 50- Fifth street. f20 d4

Lawson Brass Foundery,
No. 25 Tenth st., bet. Main and Market.
J. F. HAWLEY, - - - Proprietor.
HAVING SERVED OUT THREE YEARS IN THE army, I am now in charge of the above named Foundery. I am happy to state that I have secured a continuation of the services of Mr. JOHN LAWSON, Machinist, who will still be on hand to attend to the practical part of the business, for which he is amply qualified from an experience of thirty years.
I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of Brass work. Particular attention paid to Metallic Packing and Babbet Metals of all kinds, Brass and Composition Castings, &c. Cash paid for Brass, Copper, and other old metals.
120 d1m

JAS. MORTON, Ex-Cash'r B'k of Tenn., Nashville, Tenn. JAS. S. MORTON. JOHN J. CRAIG, Late Cash'r Br. Union Bank Knoxville, Tenn.

MORTON, CRAIG, & CO.,
Commission, Receiving, and Forwarding Merchants,
Office No. 24 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

WE HAVE ENTERED INTO COPARTNERSHIP under the above name and style, for the purpose of doing a general commission, receiving, and forwarding business, and beg leave to announce to our friends, and the trade generally that we are now prepared to receive consignments, and to give our entire time and attention to the interest of those who may favor us with their business.
We also propose—and have arranged to make it a special and prominent feature of our business—to purchase goods on orders, and therefore solicit orders from our friends and merchants doing business in the country, with entire confidence that satisfaction will be given.
Officers and soldiers having trade permits for Tennessee, can be facilitated in their business arrangements, by calling at our office. We respectfully invite all Tennesseeans and friends from other sections of the country, visiting the city for their convenience, to have their letters addressed to our care, and to make our office their headquarters during their stay in the city.
JAS. MORTON,
JOHN J. CRAIG,
f20 d1m JAS. S. MORTON.

NEW GROCERY FIRM.
H. D. MATHIS AND J. B. F. GRAY HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Commission business, under the name and style of Mathis & Gray, at No. 281 Market street, south side, between Brook and Floyd, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
Particular attention paid to supplying Families, and goods delivered at any point in the city. And we invite our friends from the country to give us a call before making their purchases of supplies, as we deal in all kinds of country produce. f20 d&w1

Tobacco! Tobacco!
50 HALF BUTTS REED'S BRIGHT LBS
40 do do Valley Rose
125 caddies Isabella bright 1-lb
20 caddies Black Sweet do.
50 boxes Navy lbs;
20 caddies Navy & lbs
100 caddies Black Sweet quarters
in store and for sale by
DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.,
f20 d1m 421 Market st.

Cigars! Cigars!
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE BEST BRANDS just received from Eastern manufacturers and for sale by
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Soap! Soap!
500 BOXES ST. LOUIS PALM AND GERMAN Soap just received and for sale at factory prices by
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Whiskey! Whiskey!
500 BBLS RAW;
250 bbls new and old Copper Whiskey;
For sale by
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Safes! Safes!
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST SAFES IN use, and invite buyers to examine ours before purchasing.
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Butter! Butter!
5,000 LBS FRESH ROLL BUTTER for sale by
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK STORE.

Further Reduction of Prices.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1865,

For One More Week Only,

We shall offer our entire stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

AT

Much Less Prices than Ever,

Many of them at

20 per cent less than New York Cost.

Included in our stock may be found

Some beautiful Prints at 25 cts pr yd;
Neat Spring Lawns at 25 cts pr yd;
Good Shirting Muslin at 30 cts pr yd;
Coats's Best Spool Thread at 12 1-2 cts pr spool;
200 11-4 and 12-4 Honey-Comb Spreads at $4 50 each, usual price $6 each.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF WHITE, RED, GRAY, & OPERA FLANNELS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c., WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

S. BARKER & CO.,
NO. 317 FOURTH ST.
f1 d4

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM OF MASON & HAWKINS WAS DISsolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
All bills not settled within ten days will be placed in the hands of a collector.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF MR. R. G. Hawkins, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I hope to receive the same patronage heretofore bestowed on the old firm.
BENJ. MASON.

BENJ. MASON,
Merchant Tailor,
Fourth street, bet. Green and Jefferson,
Is now receiving his
Spring Stock,
Selected with great care from the best houses, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Opposite Masonic Temple. f20 d6

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT
GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " $500 "
20 " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
First National Bank of Louisville.
f16 dislm&w4

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN - THIRTY LOAN.

And, in doing so, says "These notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS.

"These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, which adds from one to three per cent more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

"Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

"Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans."

W. D. GALLAGHER,
Agent for JAY COOKE,
Custom-House, Louisville.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY.

JNO. L. STEWART & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers
IN
Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands,
No. 632
Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.
f8 dislm&w4

Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
j13 d3mis No. 536 Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

APRIL ELECTION, 1865.

For Mayor.
WM. KAYE is a candidate for re-election as Mayor at the April election. f3 dte*
W. R. HYDES, the late City Marshal, is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. f3 dte*
MR. JOSEPH CLEMENT (Magistrate) is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. He voted for and is a supporter of the administration of President Lincoln. f20 dte

For City Assessor.
DICK WATTS is a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the ensuing April election. f11 dte*
MR. A. H. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election as Assessor at the April election. f20 dte

For City Attorney.
A. M. STOUT, formerly of the 17th Ky., is a candidate for City Attorney at the April election. f13 dte

TOBACCO DEALERS.

R. ATKINSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
BANKERS,
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENT OF PROPerty. All orders to buy or sell Gold and Government Securities promptly attended to on the usual terms. Will allow liberal interest on deposit account.
Apply to Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., Louisville, Ky., who are our agents, and will make all necessary arrangements for us. f10 d6mis

Connecticut Seed Leaf
TOBACCO.
THE ABOVE ARTICLE, SUPERIOR TO ANY other Leaf Tobacco raised in this country, is now in store and for sale at 124 THIRD STREET, below Main. Manufacturers of Cigars are specially invited to call and examine the above. GEO. W. MORRIS.
Louisville, Feb. 3, 1865—dtf

HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants
NO 323 WATER ST., NEW YORK.
Liberal advances will be made on shipments to above by
N. E. MILTON & CO.,
No. 433 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

SUBSTITUTES.

Wanted,
SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS—The highest cash bounties paid by HUMPHREYS & CO., at the U. S. Hotel, Louisville, Ky. f11 dtf

Substitutes Wanted.
$1,000 FOR VETERANS, NORTHEAST CORner of Fourth and Market, second story.
f17 d6*

SUBSTITUTES.
VETERANS, ALIENS, AND MINORS wishing to enter the army as substitutes would do well by calling on the undersigned, at No. 335 Third street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.
SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED TO PRINCIPALS on short notice and on reasonable terms.
f6 d12* LORD & STEPHENS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
SUBSTITUTES SUPPLIED.
ORDERS ADDRESSED FROM THE COUNTRY TO P. O. Box 765, or a personal call at our office, No. 330 Third street, next door to Peacock's Livery Stable, will be promptly attended to.
j30 d12is* LOOMIS, SMITH, & CO., Substitute Brokers.

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens

REVISED PRICE LIST.

	Pen only	Pen, Silver & Ebony Holder & Box	Pen, Gilt & Ebony Holder & Box	Pen, Rubber Reverse Holder & Pencil	Pen, Silver Ex. Case & Pencil	Pen, Silver Screw Ex. Case & Pencil	Pen, Gold mounted Rubber Case with Pencil
No. 1..	$1 00	$1 75	$2 00	$....	$2 25	$4 00	$10 00
No. 2..	1 25	2 00	2 25	....	2 50	4 25	10 25
No. 3..	1 50	2 25	2 50	2 75	2 75	5 75	11 50
No. 4..	2 00	2 75	3 00	3 50	3 50	6 25	14 00
No. 5..	2 50	3 35	3 50	4 00	4 00	7 00	17 50
No. 6..	2 75	3 75	4 00	4 50	4 50	....	....
No. 7..	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 00	....	....
No. 8..	3 50	4 50	5 00	5 50	5 75	....	....
No. 9..	4 00	5 50	6 00	....	6 50	....	....
No. 10..	6 00	7 50	8 00	....	....	....	....

These pens bear my *trade-mark*, "C. P. BARNES, EXTRA. LOU., KY.," for which I have secured the *copyright*, and are *warranted* equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and *return charges* (if by mail, at *my risk* when 20 cents is added for registry). Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen *three cents*; pen with any case or holder and box *six cents*. Old pens repaired for 50 cents (and stamp each). Circulars sent FREE.
Address C. P. BARNES,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
535 Main street, corner Sixth,
sep1 d1 Louisville, Ky.

By the author of the "Schonberg Cotta Family."

DIARY OF MRS. KITTY TREVYLYAN,

A STORY OF THE TIMES OF

Whitfield and the Wesleys.

12mo. $1 50.

For sale wholesale and retail by
JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
f15 d6 425 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED
ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH
SEWING - MACHINE
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN BEAUTY, SIMPLIcity, durability, and perfection of its work. It is fast becoming the most popular FIRST-CLASS MACHINE ever invented, and comprises fifteen different patterns and styles, with prices ranging accordingly. Each Machine is warranted for three years. A Agent wanted in every town throughout Indiana and Kentucky where agencies are not already established. Send for circular and terms.
HARRIS, PROUTY, & CO.,
General Agents for Indiana and Kentucky,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
f1 d1m

THOMPSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
&c.,
Importers of
Verzenay Champagne,
AND DEALERS IN
CALIFORNIA WINES,
Old Blue House,
79 Fourth st., bet. Main & Market.
f17 d1m

PERFUMERY,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
COSMETICS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE ABOVE-named articles, and, being mostly of our own manufacture, we are able to sell them at prices that defy competition.
Jobbers, Sutlers, Pedlers, and Country Merchants
Are invited to examine our STOCK and PRICES.
SOLON PALMER, Agent,
36 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI, O.
f6 dislm

SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
624
MAIN STREET,
Dry Goods Commission Merchants
AND
Agents for Eastern Manufacturers,
f13 d5&Sul LOUISVILLE, KY.

PATENT THREAD—1,000 lbs Barbour's Linen Patent Thread just received and for sale by
SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
f14 d5&Sul 624 Main st., Sole Agents for Ky.

CIGARS—500,000 Cigars, varying from $22 50 to $40 per 1,000, for sale by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
f18 d5&Sul 624 Main st.

CORSETS—100 dozen German Corsets for sale low by
f18 d5&Sul SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

50 DOZ RAILROAD AND PLAIN BLACK BAGS in store and for sale by
f18 d5&Sul SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

NEW STYLES DAYTON CASSIMERES just received by
f18 d5&Sul SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

PETIT'S LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, a superior make, in store and for sale by
SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
f18 d5&Sul Sole Agents for the Trade.

HOOP SKIRTS—150 dozen IXL Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Misses', S. T. & A. T. Meyer's make, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
f1 d5&Sul SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCOTT, DAVISON, & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
Men's and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
Louisville, Ky.
f17 d3m

A CARD.

SPOOL COTTON FOR MACHINE SEWING.

From the fact that a good article of Spool Cotton is indispensable to the successful operation of any Sewing Machine, and there being many makes of this article who do not hesitate to recommend their goods as being especially adapted for *Machine sewing*—a trial proving its utter worthlessness for the purpose set forth—and, to insure the use by those using our machines and machine operators generally of a good article, we would most confidently suggest a trial of *Clark's (our new Thread) Six-Cord, soft-finished Spool Cotton—Geo. A. Clark, Sole Agent—every number being six-cord to No. 80*—purely soft-finished of great elasticity, strong, and of uniform strength. Having used and sold the above for several years, we do not hesitate in pronouncing it as being unexcelled. For the convenience of their friends using machines we would most respectfully suggest to country merchants their keeping a full line of the above thread. To guard against deception, see that the name of Geo. A. Clark, Sole Agent, is on every spool. It is put up in neat white boxes, containing 12 spools each, and thus can be well and conveniently kept.

GROVER & BAKER S.M. CO., WM. H. GOODMAN, Agt, No. 5 Masonic Temple, for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in the States of Ky., Ohio, Ind., Tenn., Mich., West Va., and West Penn. Salesroom 5 Louisville No. 1 Masonic Temple.

D6 Fr Mo&Wedm

C. P. BARNES'
Price List of Genuine
AMERICAN WATCHES

William Ellery, plain, in Albata case $30 00
Same, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case 40 00
Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case 45 00
P. S. Bartlett, plain, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case 45 00
Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case 46 00
Same, jewelled, with gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling silver case 47 50
Same, jewelled, with Expansion balance, in 2 oz sterling Silver case 55 00
Appleton, Tracy, & Co., extra jewelled, gold balance, in 2 oz. Sterling Silver case 65 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, in 2 oz Sterling silver case 75 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, accurately adjusted to heat and cold, in 2 oz Stl. Silver case 85 00

Heavier Cases of any weight desired at $5 per oz extra. Gold Cases furnished to order.

Sent *free* by mail or express *at my risk* on receipt of price.

These Watches are now universally acknowledged to be the best time-keepers in use. They are found to be less liable to get out of order, and more easily repaired than others, and are sold at lower rates than those of English or Swiss manufacture of equal grades. Each Watch is carefully examined and regulated before being sent to the purchaser, and warranted, with fair usage, for one year. The manufacturers' certificate accompanies each Watch above the grade of the Jewelled Ellery. Circulars, with special inducements to CLUBS, sent FREE. *The Trade supplied* at Manufacturers' prices.
Address C. P. BARNES,
Agent for American Watches,
535 Main st., corner of Sixth,
d17 d&Sul LOUISVILLE, KY.

ECLIPSED!
False lights are extinguished when a GREAT TRUTH shines forth, and the *incontestible fact* that the hair turns from gray, red, or sandy to a glorious black or brown

QUICKER THAN THE CHAMELEON

changes its hues, under the operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

is now known throughout the American continent. It is harmless, contains no caustic, improves the fibres, produces a rich, natural, and lasting color of any shade from a warm brown to a glossy sable, and is endorsed by the most eminent analytic chemists in the United States.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by Hair-Dressers. f6 eod&weow1m

The Horrors of Indigestion.
You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually cramming it with unwholesome and indigestible food. Have you ever tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week will put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much aperient action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, the next thing may be Inflammation, or Schirrus Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure Dyspepsia; but Dyspepsia may engender diseases which defy all restoratives.
f7 d12&w2

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. d29 d3m

R. C. Hill's Celebrated
GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the market.
My pens are 14 and 16 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.
GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS. and stamp.
WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.
The best at 333 Third street.
WATCHES
Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable.
Address R. C. HILL,
Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches.
a7 dtf

J. HINZEN. S. ROZEN
HINZEN & ROZEN,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs,
THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jan27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only *Harmless, True,* and *Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.
Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. o6 d1y

L. RICHARDSON
OFFERS FOR SALE, OF HIS OWN MAKE AND of superior quality—
INDIGO BLUE JEANS;
SHEEPS' GRAY DO;
BLACK DO;
AND HEAVY PLAID LINSEY.

TO SADDLERS.
I HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW A FEW bales of KENTUCKY LINSEY, suitable for padding.
L. RICHARDSON,
f17 d6 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Buckwheat Flour, Apple Butter, Eggs.
25 BBLS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
100 sacks do do;
30 bbls sound Apples;
10 kegs Apple Butter;
10 kegs choice Butter;
10 bbls fresh packed Eggs;
6 hhds Cabbage suitable for shipment;
60 bbls sound Potatoes;
For sale by J. C. RODGERS & CO.,
f17 d3 220 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

NOTICES.

Notice.
I WILL SELL ON MONDAY 20th INST., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the late residence, No. -- Jefferson, between -- the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Mrs. Frances Cunningham, dec'd.
Terms cash. JAS. C. HILL,
f19 d2 Auctioneer.

Dog Lost.
LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SETTER DOG. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me. H. C. McDOWELL,
f18 d3* Walnut st., bet. First and Second.

Stolen,
A SILVER GOBLET, marked "From Mattie to M." A reward of five dollars will be paid for its recovery and twenty-five dollars for the arrest of the thief.
JAMES W. PRATHER,
f18 d3* Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Notice.
TAKEN UP AT MY STABLE A BAY HORSE, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, large scar in forehead, front feet enlarged or foundered. No other marks. Come forward, prove horse, and pay charges.
f19 d1 J. W. SHOCKENCY.

For Lease,
A SUPERB HOUSE AND LOT ON THE east side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, in the city of Louisville, Ky., until the 1st of April, 1865, and the furniture for sale in the house. Apply to T. T. Summers, at his Agency Office on Jefferson street, between Second and Third. Office hours, if possible, between 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. f18 d

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with really first class board and spacious rooms in a private family. Address, giving references, P. O. Box 144. f15 eod3

Notice.
AN OLD PHYSICIAN, WISHING TO RETIRE from practice, would sell a desirable Family Residence and Office on reasonable terms to a good physician who desires practice in a pleasant village and neighborhood a few miles from the city. Inquire at Journal office. f17 d1&w1*

Executor's Notice.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of James Malona, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement.
All persons indebted to said estate are also requested to call and settle the same. WM SWENEY,
W. A. NALLY,
f17 d3* Executors of James Malona, dec'd.

To Officers of the Army.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD TWO YEARS' experience as a Clerk in the Ordnance Department, is prepared to arrange and adjust unsettled Ordnance accounts.
Officers having need of his services will find him at Room No. 12, in Hamilton's New Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. [f18d6*] EDMUND TURNER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN OUT LETters of Administration on the Estate of Horatio Ulson, deceased, request all persons having claims against the said decedent to present them, properly authenticated. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the same, will please come forward and make payment. CONRAD EULER.
f18 d* Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

CLOTHIERS, ATTENTION!
A CHEAP LINE OF ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS and OVER SHIRTS just received and for sale below New York prices by OTTINGER & BRO., 302 Main street, up stairs. Call and see for yourselves. f15 d6*

DR. S. B. MILLS OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Louisville. Office and residence south side of Walnut, between First and Second streets. f16 d3*

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of Robert S. Evans, deceased, are requested to present them legally authenticated to me, at the office of Barkley & Fishback, Jefferson street, near Fifth, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please call and make payment.
All persons who had business of any kind in the hands of said decedent will please inform me fully in regard thereto. C. H. BARKLEY,
f16 d6* Administrator of Robert S. Evans.

NOTICE.
I EXPECT TO SPEND A PORTION OF MY TIME this year at Washington City. Will start very soon on first trip. I will attend to all business of any kind there before any of the Departments; and also to any general business there and at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. C. H. BARKLEY,
Of Barkley, Fishback, & Watts,
f16 d10 No. 420 Jefferson st., near Fifth.

Dissolution.
THE FIRM OF CREIGHTON & FINK WAS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to collect the firm.
G. W. CREIGHTON,
Feb. 9, 1865. WM. FINK.

New Firm.
I HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED THE INTEREST of G. W. Creighton in the firm of CREIGHTON & FINK, and have associated with me Mr. PHILLIP FINK, under the firm name of W. & P. FINK, and will conduct the business at the old stand, on Market, between First and Second streets.
Feb. 9, 1865. f14 d6 WM FINK.

Cave Hill Cemetery,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11, 1865.
PERSONS HAVING RELATIVES IN THE PUBlic vault of Cave Hill Cemetery are requested to remove the remains, as the present vault is to be taken down and replaced by another structure.
ROBERT ROSS,
f13 d13 Superintendent.

THE NEXT DRAFT.
I WILL GIVE EXEMPTION TO PERSONS CLAIMing exemption from draft. ANDREW MONROE,
f16 dtf At Court-house.

CHILBLAINS AND FROSTED FEET CAN be cured for just seventy-five cents. That is what one bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion costs, and it is an almost unfailing remedy for that troublesome complaint. For sale by all Druggists everywhere. f6 d1m

Removal and Copartnership.
JOHN JOHNSTON HAS REMOVED TO NO. 557 Main street, one door above Seventh, the house lately occupied by Mr. R. P. Shepard, and has associated with him Messrs. H. C. MITCHELL and F. MANION, of Scottsville, Ky., and will continue the Grocery business under the style of JOHNSTON, MITCHELL, & CO.
f6 d1m

Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDERY
AND
Iron-Works.
SNEAD & CO.,
Market, between Eighth and Ninth sts.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON FRONTS,
VERANDAS,
RAILINGS,
WINDOW-CAPS,
BANK VAULTS, &c.
Wrought and Cast Work generally.
f15 d6is

DR. LUDLAM'S SPECIFIC
CURES
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c.,
And all diseases of the
ORGANS of GENERATION
In a shorter time than any other medicine discovered. The cure is perfect and strengthens the diseased parts.
Price $1 per box—sent free by mail on receipt of the money. For sale at wholesale by LORD & SMITH Wholesale Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.
AHERN & ROBINSON,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky. d31 eod6m

SARGENT'S ELIXIR,
Calisayæ Ferratum,
A COMBINATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE best Calisaya Bark and the Pyrophosphate of Iron, carefully prepared by E. H. Sargent, Chicago, Ill. An excellent Tonic for all persons suffering from nervous debility or recovering from sickness. For sale by
f1 eod6 WILSON & PETER.

CHERRY, DANIEL, & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
No. 49 Wall street,
New York.
W. H. CHERRY, R. C. DANIEL, } of Memphis, Tenn.
T. F. TERRELL, THOS. P. AKERS, } of Paducah, Ky.
(Post-Office Box 2,809.)
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold on Commission.
f16 d1m

JACOB ANTHONY & CO.,
DEALERS IN PURE
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, CIDER, APPLE,
AND WINE VINEGAR,
No. 123 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water,
jy30 eod1y LOUISVILLE, KY.

French Grape-Vines.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM France a choice lot of Vines (roots and cuttings) the best varieties of the French Red and White Grapes, expressly prepared for my own use, viz:
WHITE: RED:
Melon de Champagne, Moreau de Bourgogne,
Sauvignon de Chablis, Gamet de Bordeaux,
Chasselas de Chatillon, Gascon.
I offer a portion of them for sale as follows:
Plants with roots, each $5
Cuttings, each 1
Vines will be carefully packed and forwarded.
Address, with remittance, E. A. QUETIN,
Covington, Kentucky.
f16 d2aw8 Southeast corner Sixth and Sanford sts.

Exchange on Montreal and London.
SIGHT EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON—
The Bank of British North America, Montreal, Canada, and Union Bank of London, England.
And Letters of Credit available by travellers issued by the Franklin Bank of Kentucky.
d13 d2aw J. D. O'LEARY, Cashier.

The Hope of the Drunkard and Antidote for Drunkenness,
PREPARED AND SOLD BY RAYMOND & CO., 74 Fourth street. Ask for URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE. Price $1 75 per package. Sent by mail free of postage. j11 eod1m

WANTED.

Information Wanted
OF LEN PERRIAN, A NEGRO MAN, BRICK MASON. He is the father of Lydia Cook, who belongs to James McMurtry, of Bryantsville, Ky. He formerly lived in Shelbyville, Ky. I wish Len to come or write to me as soon as possible. GIBSON McMURTRY,
f20 d1* Bryantsville, Ky.

Wanted,
A PARTNER WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 CASH capital, to engage in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address Enterprise, Louisville, Kentucky. f18 d5*

Wanted,
A TWO-STORY FRAME OR BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, centrally located, for which we have a cash customer.
HAMLIN & HINE, Real Estate Agents,
f18 d3 510 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Wanted to Rent or Buy,
IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., A DWELLING HOUSE with seven or eight rooms. Address M., Drawer 73, Louisville P. O. f18 d3*

WANTED—TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEpendently rich. Upon receipt of 50 cents I will inform any Lady or Gentleman, over 16 years of age, how I made $1,000 per month, and how they can do the same. No capital required. Business refined and attractive. Address, for circulars and information, J. D. BALDWIN, M. D., Box 383, Niles, Berrien co., Michigan.
f18 d&w2*

Wanted to Rent.
A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A RETAIL STORE. Any person having one to rent will address P. O. Box 57. f18 d2*

Wanted,
BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG Lady. References given and required. Address E. D. T. P. O. Drawer No. 14. f18 d3*

Information Wanted
OF DANIEL ROBERTS, WAGON-MAKER. HE was residing in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, last year. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mrs. ELIZA ROBERTS, Box 78, Salem, Marion co., Ill. f17 d&w1

Wanted,
AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $- to go in every border county of Kentucky (not already occupied). Those engaged in this business are making from $10 to $25 per day. Address, with stamp, J. ROBINSON, Box 274, Louisville, Ky.
f17 d3*

Wanted,
A SITUATION AS BAR-KEEPER BY A YOUNG man who comes well recommended. Address J. J. C., Box 145, Louisville P. O. f17 d3*

Wanted,
A PURCHASER FOR A TRADE PERMIT AT Columbia, Tenn., together with a Stock of Goods for the same, now lying in store at Nashville. For further particulars call on C. Henry Finck, 518 Market street, Louisville, Ky. f16 d6*

Teacher Wanted,
A SINGLE GENTLEMAN TO GO TO THE COUNtry. Apply to HEFTER & CHALDON,
f16 d6* 537 Main st.

Wanted,
AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A FIRST-class Retail Dry Goods Store. One acquainted with city trade and who can speak German preferred. Best of references required. Address P. O. Box 555, Louisville, K. f15 d6

$10 PER DAY.
WANTED AGENTS MALE OR FEMALE—CAN clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business, that pays over eight hundred per cent. A capital of $1 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare, will find this a splendid paying business. Address, enclosing two stamps for full particulars, R. WAVELL, Box 1,781, Chicago.
f1 d&w4*

Wanted,
TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and wives, in a private boarding or a boarding-house where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., L. B., Journal office. f14 d5*

Wanted,
30 GOOD MILLINERS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE. INQUIRE OF
MRS. A. E. PORTER,
f2 dtf 321 Market street.

Wanted,
A COMPETENT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC TO teach in Lebanon Female Academy. Applicants will address us immediately, at Lebanon, Ky., giving references, &c.
TRUSTEES LEBANON FEMALE ACADEMY
f6 d4w*

Wanted,
A FINE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE-HORSES. Address T. R. S., Box 1,118, Louisville, P. O. f- dtf

Wanted.
PREPARING FOR THE SPRING TRADE, I WISH to engage five or six MILLINERS. To those who understand their business I will pay the highest wages and give them steady employment. Call on Mrs. M. D. GILCHRIST, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, east side. f- d1m

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
No. 236 Main and Third streets,
HAVE IN STORE—
500 tons Stone-coal and Tyrone Iron;
500 tons Charcoal & Sligo Iron;
3,000 kegs Nails, from 2d to 60d;
1,000 kegs wrought & cut Spikes;
1,000 kegs Horse & Mule Shoes;
200 kegs Horse and Mule Nails;
Springs and Axles;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Plough-makers' Materials;
Manilla Rope and Oakum;
Lead, Block Tin, and Spelter;
Pittsburg Coal in hhds;
All of which we are selling at very low prices.
☞ GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS taken for goods in our line.
We buy OLD METALS, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass. 14 eod1m

H. W. WILKES, JR.,
506 Main st., north side, near Fourth.
Machine Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Cotton Warps,
Machine Cards,
Hose and Packing,
Mill, Factory, Railroad, and Oil Well Supplies of all kinds.
☞ Catalogues sent free by mail.
☞ Factory discount to dealers. f12 d&w

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
No 77 PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS,
From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W. Vose, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and others;
MELODEONS
Of all styles and prices;
American and Excelsior Organs
From the best Makers.
☞ MUSICAL LEAVES for Sabbath Schools.
☞ We will RENT PIANOS with the privilege of buying.
f1 eodd&w3m Prof J. DeRICQLES, Agent.

SUNDRIES.
100 BAGS CHOICE RIO COFFEE
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
300 kegs Nails;
2 bags Cotton Yarn;
75 bbls Crushed and Granulated Sugar;
100 boxes Star Candles;
50 casks Bi-Carb Soda, English;
25 quintals Cod Fish;
50 bbls No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
5 half bbls No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
20 kits No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel.
For sale by A. H. & W. O. GARONER,
No. 405 Main street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE
THE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF the undersigned in this city is offered for sale. The materials are all nearly new, and of the latest styles, among which are two Presses in good order. The stand is well established and the office is now doing a good business. A bargain will be offered.
Address J. DUNLOP,
f1 d3 Lexington, Ky.

For Sale.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash in hand, on MONDAY, MARCH 6, the large two-story Brick Tavern House known as the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in Harrodsburg, Ky. The Hotel is situated on the corner of Main and Water streets, and for location, convenience, and commodiousness is not excelled by any hotel in the State, having 19 good rooms, conveniently arranged, including dining-room (40 by 20 feet), bar-room and parlor, besides a new two-story brick kitchen, smoke-house, and other necessary out-buildings, all in excellent repair—a never-failing spring in the yard, with a spring-house, well-arranged for the preservation of butter, milk, meats, &c., in the summer. There is on the lot a large and well-constructed new frame Livery Stable, 140 feet in length by 40 feet wide, with office, stalls, and every necessary appurtenance, all in good repair. For particulars apply or write to Sanford McBrayer, Esq., Harrodsburg, Ky., or John F. Wills, Lawrenceburg, Ky. f7 d12&Sul*

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

For Sale,
A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, WITHin five miles of Louisville, 20 acres of land highly improved with splendid buildings; ---- part pay, near a dwelling house in the city. For particulars apply to
HAMLIN & HINES, Real Estate Agents,
f20 d3 510 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FOR SALE.
EXPRESS WAGONS.
TWO NO. 1 TOP EXPRESS WAGONS, HORSES, harness, and license, all complete, for sale low for cash on application to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
f20 d3 No. 143 and 145 Wall street.

PETROLEUM STOCK
FOR SALE,
ALL LOCATED NEAR AND ABOUT PITTSBURG, Pa., in the region of country where there has been most success in finding an abundance of oil—
6,000 shares Pittsburg and New York Co.
700 shares Ritchie's Co.
100 shares Mercantile Co.
500 shares Cherry Run Co.
200 shares Wolf Creek Co.
All of these Companies are at work and promising a large profit on the small investment necessary.
Address B. C., Journal office. f19 d4

A FINE ROCKAWAY and HORSE for sale, below the price of a new carriage. Apply to Box 850. f19 d3

For Rent,
A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, on Centre street, between Walnut and Chestnut, the fourth door from the corner, on the east side. f19 d3*

Work Mules
FOR SALE AT THE SHELBY HOUSE, a lot of mules from the country, 15 to 16 hands high, 5 to 8 years old, in good order. Call and see them. f20 d3*

For Sale,
THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE NO. 321 Third street, with Express Wagon, Horse, and Harness complete. Inquire on the premises. f18 d3*

For Sale,
A GOOD COACH, HARNESS FOR two horses, and a good brown Horse. Apply at Davis & Bacon's stable, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. f18 d3*

Country Residence for Sale,
4½ MILES FROM THE CITY, NEAR the Bardstown road. The house contains seven rooms, with good hall, porches, and basement. Yard set with beautiful shrubbery. A choice orchard of apple, peach, and pear trees. A good garden well fenced. Fine spring, good stables, and all out-buildings complete and as the best of order. In all 13 acres. A healthy location, and well suited for a person coming to live in the city. Can go to and fro in a few minutes, as the road is one of the best in the country. Possession given immediately. Terms one-half cash, balance in four years. Apply to F. A. Crump, Fourth street. If not sold by the 1st of March, will be for rent. f14 d4*

Indiana Farms.
82 ACRES, GOOD COMFORTABLE buildings, good fencing, plenty of water, 55 acres cleared, good young orchard, 300 apple trees, 18 acres in grass, 7 acres in wheat, within 1½ miles of L. N. A. & C. R. R. Price $2,300.
145 acres, 75 cleared, balance timber, comfortable buildings, plenty of water, 170 fruit trees, some bearing, 15 acres in wheat, within one school close by, within one mile of L. N. A. & C. R. R. Price $3,500.
130 acres, frame dwelling, log stables, good orchard, never-failing water, 60 acres cleared, all under fence, 30 acres in wheat, 14 acres in grass, within five miles of L. N. A. & C. R. R. Price $4,000.
143 acres, good dwelling and barn, plenty of water, good orchard, 65 acres in grass, 95 cleared, six miles from L. N. A. & C. R. R. Price $4,500.
-- acres, good dwelling, fine water, excellent timber, 50 acres in wheat, 100 young apple trees, best fruit, 50 acres in grass, 200 acres cleared, all under fence, one mile from R. R. Price $7,350, half cash, balance in 12 months, with interest.
200 acres, fine land, good house, good barn, orchard, healthy locality, good society, within one mile of L., N. A. & C. R. R. Price $7,000.
-- acres excellent land, 300 apple trees, some bearing, within -- miles of L. N. A. & C. R. R. Price $--.
The above farms apply to R. Lyncn, Journal office.
f- eod&w1

Store for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.
THE STORE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY Rosenheim & Wertheimer, on Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, south side, is for rent and the fixtures for sale. For particulars, inquire at the premises. f18 d6*

For Sale,
THE MODERN-BUILT BRICK RESIDENCE located on the east side of Fourth street, between Broadway and York. The lot has a front of 34 feet and runs back 200 feet to a well-bowldered 30-foot alley. The house, which is now vacant, is commodious, in fine repair, and located in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city. Apply immediately.
GEO. M. LLIKIN,
f17 d3 Corner Sixth and Jefferson sts.

For Rent,
A GOOD ROOM FOR JOBBING LIGHT GOODS in, over our store, 315 Fourth street, two doors from National Hotel—room 100 feet deep and 22 feet wide, with wide, showy entrance and good light.
f17 d6* SHERRILL, DAVIS, & CO.

To Lease.
TWO LARGE THREE-STORY STOREHOUSES, just completed, on Second street, between Main street and the river, which can be used together or separately, will be let or leased low to a good tenant. The stores, being very strongly built, are particularly adapted for a wholesale liquor or grocery store or tobacco warehouse. Apply on the premises between 10 and 11 o'clock or direct P. O. Box 985.
f17 d6

Drug Store for Sale.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF A CHANGE IN business, a new, neat, and well-located Drug Store is offered for sale. It is situated in a good neighborhood, doing a good prescription and retail business, and contains an entirely new stock of everything kept in a retail store. For terms, &c., address Post-Office Box 725, City. f17 d6
Democrat and Anzeiger copy one week and send bill to this office.

For Rent,
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF THREE rooms and kitchen, with cistern and cellar, on the east side of Eleventh street, between Chestnut and Magazine. Apply on the premises from 4 to 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. f17 d3*

A NEW, LIGHT DRAUGHT, Sternwheel Boat for sale. Inquire of
MOORHEAD & CO.,
f16 No. 116 Wall street.

House and Lot for Sale,
ON NORTH SIDE JEFFERSON, BETWEEN Jackson and Hancock. Inquire of
JOHN BOES & CO.,
f16 d6* 119 Market st.

Store Fixtures for Sale.
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO THE INSIDE hall of the Louisville Hotel, the fine Iron and Marble top Counter and Fixtures of my present store will be offered at private sale until the 1st of March next. If not sold before will then be disposed of at auction.
f16 dtsMar1 EDWARD PEYNADO.

For Rent,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH AMPLE grounds, Garden, Stable, &c. Persons renting said property would be expected to board two or three members of the family. No application need be made without good references. Application made by post, to
E. TROYE,
f15 d14 Georgetown, Ky.

Valuable Building Lots For Sale.
IN LOTS OF SUITABLE SIZE, FRONTING ON Jacob, College, and Breckinridge streets, and on A street, for Preston, Floyd, and Brook streets.
The especial attention of persons wishing to build during the ensuing season, either for their own use or to supply the pressing demand for dwelling-houses, is directed to this property, situated in one of the most beautiful and rapidly improving portions of the city. Most of the lots front on streets already paved or bowldered, and are ready for improvement.
Also, a very valuable lot, 127½ by 200, south west corner of Broadway and Preston streets.
THOMAS P. JACOB,
f16 d12 Southeast corner Market and Third streets.
(Democrat and Anzeiger copy.)

Store to Rent.
THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE AT present occupied by S. Frank, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, is for rent and Fixtures for sale. For particulars inquire on the premises. f15 ts

Nice Country Residence,
7½ MILES FROM THE CITY, FOR SALE. A good and safe situation for any one to make money fast at almost any business, situated on the Salt River pike—a two-story frame with six rooms, besides a handsome office in the front yard, and servants' quarters—yard set with beautiful shrubbery—a choice orchard of apple trees, peach, pear, plum, cherry, quince, grapes in abundance, and all select varieties—a strawberry bed—fine blue-grass pasture—in all 11 acres—commodious stabling and all out-buildings complete and in good repair—a never-failing well and cistern—all conveniently arranged. A healthy location and convenient to schools and churches. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. A. Atchison, Court Place, or on the premises formerly known as the "Dr. Kerick" property. f15 d6*

Indiana Farm for Sale,
A FINE STOCK FARM OF 276 ACRES, in Monroe county, Ind., on which is a new frame residence with good out-buildings, and 3 acres of improved fruit. Well-watered and well-improved. Will be sold very cheap. For particulars address LOUDEN & McCOY,
Attorneys and Real Estate Agents,
f15 d&w1* Bloomington, Ind.

Farm for Sale.
ON THE CANE RUN PLANK-ROAD, four miles from the city, containing 185 acres, all in a high state of cultivation except about 15 acres in wood-pasture. The dwelling-house is comfortable and has six rooms, porches, cellar, kitchen, and other necessary out-buildings. This farm has been used for dairy purposes for the last six years, and the land is now very productive. There is a large two-story cow-house on the premises with room enough to stable 130 cows, with good well of water attached. There is a fine orchard on the place—the fruit rarely fails. I will give a bargain in this property. If I do not sell by the 1st of March, I will rent the above property, with 30 acres more adjoining. Refer to George Kitzer, corner Centre and Chestnut, or S. A. Atchison, Court Place. The above property will be sold in lots of 40 acres if desired. Price $100 per acre.
f14 d6 ELIZA L. ATCHISON.

BAR FOR SALE.
NICK LONGWORTH EVENING LINE. For particulars inquire of the bar-keeper. f14 d6*

For Sale,
A FINE LOT OF SHELVING AND DRAWERS. Apply to CHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO.,
f4 d6* 408 Main st.

Wake Place—Trigg County Farm for Sale.
400 ACRES FINE TOBACCO LAND, 250 in cultivation, 60 acres in grass—good barn and all other buildings, in good order for securing the weed. Also a fine chance for a Petroleum well. This property is adjoining the Cerulean Springs. The country around is supplied with churches and schools. Here is a chance for some one to invest. Apply to Dr. Wm. N. Gaither, on the premises, or to P. H. Anderson, Dickey & Kagan, Joe Gardner, J. Q. Miller, Jeffersonville, Ind.
f16 d6* WM N. GAITHER.

Meade County Farm for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO move to Missouri, will sell, on reasonable terms, a tract of land, containing 500 acres, about 200 acres in cultivation. On said farm are two comfortable dwelling-houses, two springs, and also a well, a large barn, two tobacco barns, a good peach orchard, about 75 bearing apple trees, and a large and convenient sugar orchard in good order. Said farm is situated 11 miles southeast of Brandenburg, 4 miles south of the Oil Springs, and 3½ miles west of the Grahampton Sulphur Springs. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, on the farm.
f7 d14 JACOB HAYDEN.

For Sale,
IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE—eight rooms and porch—a good cellar, cistern, and bath-house—two good stables, carriage house, feed-room, coal-house, a large wood-house, two grape arbors, and 15 fruit trees—the lot newly fenced—143 feet front by 213 feet deep. Everything about the premises in good order. A good neighborhood. The house is about four squares from the ferry. For further particulars call at Sterling, Moon, & Co.'s Machine, or Jeffersonville, Ind.
f4 d-

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 3 A. M.

$300 BOUNTY!

OFFERED BY

CITY OF LOUISVILLE,

IN ADDITION TO THE

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a Bounty of $300 to each volunteer who may hereafter be enlisted in the United States military service, when a certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the City of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

February 16. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

The funeral of Colonel Wallace was largely attended yesterday. A concourse of weeping friends followed the coffined form to the darkness of the silent tomb. The funeral service was simple, yet impressive and beautiful. As we gazed for a few moments upon the pale face of the dead—so cold, so calm and marble-like—we could scarcely realize that the spirit had burst from the tenement of clay and sought the sunlight of a purer clime. It was hard to stay the tear as came the thought that he had passed from earth forever. The roses laid upon his breast were almost as pale as the white shroud and the marble face. Fit emblems of the purity of a lifeless form. In Heaven a wreath of perennial blossoms will encircle his brow.

His death was peaceful. He sank to rest as calmly as the tired child, weary of its sports, falls to sleep. A ray of reason seemed to return to his mind as the tide of life ebbed feebler, and the spirit fluttered between earth and heaven. His kind physician bent over the form, with heart earnestly heaving, and as the light was fading from his eyes, asked "Colonel, how do you feel now?" The answer came in a low, broken whisper: "The clock has run down, and the machinery is broken." Beautiful were the words; but the lips had scarcely closed upon their feeble utterance before the soul had winged its way to far beyond the realms of earth.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Two freight trains on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad collided, on Thursday morning last, at Bedford. The train going south became stalled on a heavy grade, and took half of the cars to Bedford, left them on the side track and returned for the remainder. The train going north came up to Bedford and stopped for the return of the other train, which soon came thundering along through Bedford at full speed, with the valves open, and smashed into the train on the track. The engineer had gone to sleep and left the valves open. A bottle, which was found in his cap, probably assisted in inducing sleep. Charley Steinager was killed, and the engines of both trains badly smashed up.

BARRACKS NEWS.—A lively day was yesterday at Barracks No. 1: Twenty-one convalescents and three deserters from Detroit, twenty-four convalescents and five deserters from Nashville, three deserters from Lexington, three deserters from Cincinnati, and thirty convalescents from various points. The transfers were eighty-eight to Nashville, sixty-nine to New York, fifteen to Baltimore, two to Cincinnati, seven to Elizabethtown, forty to Washington City, five to Indianapolis, and forty-four to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—The Warren comedy combination commences an engagement at this Theatre to-night. We know but little of this combination, yet the press of other cities speak in high terms of the actors connected with it. Heir at Law will be performed with a strong and excellent cast. Poor Pillicoddy will conclude the entertainment. We hope that the new candidates will be received with favor, and trust that they will win many warm friends in this city.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Mr. S. W. Ashley, an excellent actor, is the recipient of a benefit this evening. He has taken great care to arrange an attractive bill, and a number of his friends have volunteered for the occasion. The comedians Sidney Smith and James Lytton will both appear. Two pieces will be performed. Everybody's Friend, and The Irish Emigrant. Let everybody be on hand and prove themselves the friends of Mr. Ashley to night.

VARIETIES.—A new company will perform at the Varieties to-night. It embraces the old favorites, Lizzie, Louise, and Mr. J. L. Davis, who will appear in some of their best characters. The name of Miss Annie Bridwell is also announced. Mr. Warren Bridwell will present his budget of comicalities.

The "Liederkrantz," a German musical association of this city, give a [illegible] at the Masonic Temple to-night, in which the company [illegible] masked.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Special Correspondence of the Louisville [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Feb 18, 1865.

The announcement in your columns this morning of the death of James S. Wallace, Esq., caused a feeling of sadness to well up in many bosoms at the capital. He was well known and universally loved, not only by the inhabitants of this city, but by all those who have been members of and attendants upon the General Assembly. His spicy and interesting letters to the Journal from "Room No. 40," as well as his genial and kindly disposition, his urbanity and polish of manners, and his warmth of heart, as well as his great worth as a gentleman, will continue to live in the memory and affection of the people, though he lie cold and unconscious in the embrace of Death. His family and friends will have the condolence and sympathy of not only the whole people of the Commonwealth, but of a large number throughout the nation, with whom he has been made a favorite through his productions for the Journal. Though he "rests from his labors," his works will follow him.

There is nothing of unusual interest in legislative circles. The Agricultural College bill did not reach a vote at the afternoon session yesterday, but was delayed till this morning, through courtesy to Senator Sampson, who desired to reply to the arguments of several Senators who have advocated the bill. This measure is a most important one, and it is gratifying to see that it is receiving such mature consideration at the hands of both Houses of the Legislature. The indications are that the bill as passed the House will become a law, and we cannot but conclude, after a full understanding of the facts in the case, that this is the very best thing that could be done for the interest of the State. It is not probable that a vote will be reached this morning, as the day is well advanced, and Mr. Sampson is just entering upon his speech. There has been but little of general interest doing in either House this morning. The Senate passed a bill repealing that portion of the State Guard law which imposes fifteen cents fine for failures to muster. The House is occupied in calling the counties. As there are some other matters to which we wish to allude, we shall trust the legislative proceedings of the day to the reporters.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has completed their labors upon the constitutional amendment. The result is three reports from the committee, viz: a majority report by Senators Sampson, Harrison, McHenry, and Read, rejecting the amendment unconditionally, a report from Senator Fisk accepting it unconditionally, and a report from Senator Robinson accepting it upon condition of an appropriation by Congress of an amount equal to the valuation of the slaves of the State for the year 1864, to be paid to the owners of the slaves as compensation. Inclosed you will find a copy of this report, in which your readers will no doubt be interested. Like all productions which emanate from that gentleman, it manifests much thought, research, and ability. Action will not be had upon the proposition before the middle or last of next week, depending upon the range and extent of debate which may be had on the question, which will not be reached probably before Tuesday. The probabilities are that the majority report will prevail. If so, we may expect a reversal or indorsement of that action to constitute the principal element in the ensuing election of members of the General Assembly in August.

A rumor is prevailing here that General Hobson with his command has been ordered from the State of Kentucky to some more important field of operations. We cannot willingly credit this report; for the command of General H. embraces all the troops east of the Nashville Railroad in this State, and it cannot be that orders have been issued which will remove them, and leave this whole section of the State to the tender mercy of the guerillas, who so terribly afflict the people. It may be that General H. has been assigned to duty elsewhere, but it cannot be that his troops now in the district will go with him. Whilst we have never felt inclined to interfere with or complain of the action of the military authorities, we cannot but feel that the removal of General H. will be unfortunate. Somebody must command in the district, and we regard him qualified for the command, as but few, if any, others are. He is discreet, vigilant, energetic, and practical; added to all which, he possesses a thorough knowledge of the country and acquaintance with the mode of warfare necessary to successfully operate against the guerillas, which are qualities not combined in any general officer now in our mind who would likely succeed him. We trust there is no foundation for the rumor. General Palmer will find him of infinite service in aiding him to become familiar with the field upon which he is about to enter. That General, having been from the commencement of the war actively engaged in fighting the rebel armies at the front, cannot at once familiarize himself with the mode of warfare to be met with in Kentucky, and we doubt not that he will avail himself of the experience and ability of General Hobson, unless it be determined otherwise by others superior in authority. And, whilst at this point, we would venture the suggestion that it would be most desirable, in view of all the facts, for the General commanding in Kentucky to establish his headquarters at this place. The reasons for such course are obvious, and need not be urged at length. It is expected that there will be a thorough and hearty cooperation between the State and Federal forces in the efforts to rid the Commonwealth of the brigands which infest her. Such being the case, the headquarters of each should be at the same place, so that thorough harmony and concert of action can be had. Of course the Governor cannot remove from Frankfort. This place is central, easy of access from all parts of the State, and in every way fitted for headquarters of the District.

Suitable apartments can be had at the Capital Hotel for the General and his staff. We are assured that the energetic proprietor of that house will offer every facility and inducement in his power to induce this determination. Such rooms, or suits of rooms as may be necessary, will be furnished, and all the creature-comforts supplied bountifully at reasonable rates. In the absence of any overpowering necessity for the location of headquarters elsewhere, we trust this point will be selected.

OBSERVER.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, February 17, 1865.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

REPORTS.

Mr. Botts from the Finance Committee—A bill to regulate the salaries of Judges of Circuit Courts.

Same—A bill to regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Orders of the day.

RESOLUTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

A Senate resolution naming the 20th as the day of adjournment. Amended in the House by inserting the 27th.

Mr. Whitaker moved to refer the same to a select committee, with instructions to report the amount of business on hand. Rejected, and the bill passed into the orders of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to establish an agricultural college.

Mr. Whitaker had the floor and opposed the report of the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. Harrison responded, and before any action was taken the Senate adjourned.

FRANKFORT, February 18, 1865.

SENATE.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Bristow, from the Committee on Military Affairs—A House bill providing for pay due the Harlan County Battalion. Amended, and made special order for Tuesday next.

Same—A bill to prevent the procuring of substitutes in this State. Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal so much of the State Guard Law as imposes fines for failing to muster. Amended and passed (repealing of article 2 and sections 14 and 15.)

Mr Grover, from the Committee on the Penitentiary—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary. Passed.

Mr. Worthington, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in Rockcastle river. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Magnolia Coal and Oil Company. Passed.

Mr. Cleveland, from the Committee on Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the charter of the Greenupsburg and Cincinnati Petroleum Company. Passed.

Mr. Fisk, from the same—A house bill to amend section 3, article 6 chap. 27, Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act, fixing the fees of the sealer of weights in Jefferson county. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend article 5, chapter 86, Revised Statutes. Judiciary.

Same—A bill in relation to examining courts. Cut off by the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky (originating in the Senate, a substitute was adopted in the House, against which the Committee of the Judiciary reported).

Mr. Sampson had the floor, and advocated the report of the committee.

Mr. Wright then moved the previous question, which was adopted, and the main question was on the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee, which was adverse to the House substitute, and the Senate rejected the report of the Committee. Yeas, 8, nays, 23.

Mr. Whitaker then moved the previous question in order to exclude all debate on the bill, it having already consumed much of the time of the Senate. Yeas 16, nays 16.

Mr. Prall proposed an amendment by which to locate the college at Paris, Ky., and for other purposes, offering as an inducement for the same the Garth devise of about $65 000, and also $40,000 to be given by Bourbon county. Yeas 9, nays 22.

Mr. Sampson proposed an amendment to section 8, providing that not more than one-third of the curators should belong to the same religious sect.

The previous question was demanded and ordered, and Mr. Sampson's amendment was rejected. Yeas 11, nays 19.

The question then was on concurring with the House in the substitute proposed by them. Yeas 20, nays 10.

Mr. Whitaker proposed to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Bristow moved to lay that motion on the table.

Pending these motions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McGinnis—Benefit of a school district in Shelby county.

Mr. Ross—Benefit of militia of certain counties.

Mr. J. F. Bell—To create a corporation to erect a monument to Gen. Nelson.

Mr. Cardwell—Benefit of several school districts.

Same—Benefit of Wm Coffey, an idiot.

Same—Benefit of Wm. Bailey, of Magoffin county.

Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the propriety of a law authorizing the Governor of the State to make propositions to the national authorities for permission to have an enrolment of the State made by the Tax Assessors, and providing by law, in the event of a favorable response, for the performance of the labor, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hawthorne—To amend charter of an oil company in Campbell county.

Same—To incorporate a lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Delph—Authorizing the closing and opening of certain streets in Louisville.

Same—To incorporate a mining company.

Mr. Waggener—Benefit of certain school districts.

Mr. E. H Smith offered resolutions concerning Gen. Paine and Lucien Anderson. Ordered to be printed. [We will publish them hereafter.]

Mr. J. B. Thomas—Benefit of a school district in Hardin county.

Same—To amend the charter of the Jefferson and Hardin Oil Company.

Same—To incorporate an oil company.

Mr. Wood—To provide bounty fund for Larue county.

Same—To incorporate a petroleum company.

Same—Benefit of B. H. Waters.

Same—To amend the charter of Munfordville.

Same—Benefit of Wm J. Bord.

Mr. Ray—Benefit of the Sheriff of Hickman county.

Mr. W. M. Allen—Authorizing the boring for petroleum, &c.

Mr. Brooks—To amend the charter of a turnpike company.

Mr. Meade—Benefit of school district.

Mr J. R. Thomas presented a remonstrance.

Mr Birchett—Benefit of the trustees of the seminary in Paducah.

Same—In relation to railroad taxes in McCracken county.

Mr. Clark—To incorporate a coal and oil company.

Mr. Hagan—Benefit of the late Sheriff of Monroe county.

Same—Benefit of a school district.

Mr. Wilson—To incorporate a coal, iron, salt, &c., company.

Mr. Ingram—To incorporate Hazel Dell Church.

Same—Resolution concerning the peace and tranquility of Kentucky. Lies on the table one day.

Mr. Chandler—Benefit of Sylvester Newton.

Mr. Lowry—Benefit of John M. Heddon.

Mr. Garriott—To raise a bounty fund for Trimble county.

Mr. Lowry—Benefit of James D. Christian. Passed.

Mr. Pierson—Benefit of Wm. T. Vaughn.

Mr. Hawkins presented a petition.

Mr. R. J. Browne offered a resolution that the Public Printer print in pamphlet form the general laws passed this session, immediately after the adjournment. Adopted.

Mr. White—To suspend laws requiring taxpayers to meet the Sheriff to pay their taxes in Whitley county.

Mr. McLeod—To amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Company.

Same—To incorporate a petroleum company.

Mr. Ward—To amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Marshall—Judiciary—To amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

Same—An act establishing a court of common pleas for the county of Jefferson, with an amendment. Amendment not concurred in.

Same—Benefit of the Commonwealth's Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend the 716th section of Civil Code of Practice. Laid on the table.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act to amend chapter 28, Revised Statutes.

This is one of the most remarkable laws that has ever come before any legislative body in the 19th century.

Mr Ward said there was too much blood in the bill for his vote. He believed it would defeat the object for which it was originated. The law as it now stands is sufficiently strong if enforced. He would vote against the bill in every possible shape and form.

Mr McLeod advocated the bill, saying that he was for experimenting for a while at least on marauding thieves.

The House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Adjourned.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF THE LAW SCHOOL. The biennial meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Louisville, will take place on Friday morning, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Law School. An oration will be delivered in the evening before the Society by J. Guthrie Coke, Esq., of this city, at the commencement of the Law Department. It is hoped that a large number of the Alumni will be present at the meeting from all parts of the country. d&w

Messrs. H. D Mathis and J. B. F. Gray, gentlemen well known in the city, have a wholesale and retail grocery and commission house on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. We recommend them to our country friends. d&w

FOURTH WARD CLUB.—REGULAR MEETING EVERY MONDAY NIGHT.—Members will take notice that a pro rata call has been made, and every member should be present this evening at seven o'clock. T. C. TUCKER, Prest.

Have you ever seen oil upon the surface of springs and streams, giving the water a greasy appearance? Refer to the advertisement elsewhere, headed Petroleum or Coal Oil. f20 1m

Mr. J. F. Hawley, after three years' service in the army, has taken Lawson's Brass Foundery. We recommend Mr. H. to those who do not know him—to others he needs no recommendation. He has secured the services of Mr. John Lawson, one of the most ingenious mechanics of the city.

Baby buggies, a general and large assortment, which we guarantee to be the *very best* made and finished ware in this country. For sale low, at J. SUES', 220 Fourth street. f20 d6

Bird cages, all kinds and sizes, at J. SUES'. f20 d6

Canary birds, good singers, at J. SUES'. f20 d6

Marbles, tops, and balls, at wholesale and retail, at J. SUES'. f20 d6

HAMLIN & HINE'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Persons having farms, wild lands, or city property which they are desirous of selling will consult their own interests by leaving the same with this agency for sale. Its advantages over others of a similar character are obvious. In the first place, all property left for sale is advertised in our leading journals, and in addition to this the Agency publish, monthly, a neatly-printed paper called the Real Estate Bulletin, which has a circulation of five thousand copies from each of their three offices, containing full lists of their property. By this means your property is brought to the notice of hundreds who seldom read an ordinary newspaper, and without any cost whatever for advertising or showing property unless sale is effected. Commissions reasonable. Office 310 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

REFERENCES.

John Schmidt & Co., Louisville, Ky.
A. O. & J. S. Bransin, Louisville.
James Todd, Louisville.
Hon R. C. Gregory, Judge of Lad. Sup. Ct.
Hon. G. S. Orth, M. C.
Sam'l A. Sargent, Real Estate Agent, Cincinnati, O.; and to any and all business men in Lafayette, Ind. f19 d&m

McGILL CLUB.

Members of the McGill Club who have paid into the city fund $25 are requested to call on me immediately, at 307 Green street, and report the same. S. B. McGILL, Treas. f19 d4&e3

The Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court will sell on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Court-house door, a lot fronting 25 feet by 60 feet deep, on the south side of Madison, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Also, ten acres of land, on the Frankfort railroad, near the Woodlawn Race Course. 18 e3 & d2

FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—J. M. Armstrong, on Main street, opposite the National, having just returned from the Eastern cities, is now opening large additions to his already elegant assortment of men's, youths', and children's clothing, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, to which especial attention is invited. f15 d10

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

For the purpose of joining my regiment in the field, by permission of the General commanding, I relinquish the command of this post.

(Signed) THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut.-Col. 26th Ky. Vet. Vols.
Official: CHAS. A. GOTLED, Ass't Adj. Gen. f13 d12

SOMETHING NEW.—Porcelain pictures, painted in mineral colors, by the well-known artists Moss, Alban & Gorbutt, at Photographic Studio, southwest corner of Third and Main streets. f7 d1m*

Cosmopolitan Gift Book Room,

210 FOURTH STREET,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The *largest* and most *liberally conducted Establishment* of the kind in the *United States*. We keep constantly on hand all the *Standard and Miscellaneous Books Published*, which we sell at the *lowest Publishers' prices*, and a *Gift with each Book* (at the time of sale), worth from *Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars*. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents.

Address P. O. Box 76.

f1 d3m M. MURPHY, Agent.

The new American Cyclopædia, 16 volumes. D Appleton & Co., publishers, New York, is now complete, and will be furnished in single volumes monthly, or in complete sets in any of the various styles of binding. Also, the Annual Cyclopædia, 3 volumes (the volume for 1864 in preparation). The agent would be happy to call and show samples to those in the city who address Moses Warren, care of Journal office, or Post-office box 663. j28 d1m

Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, Travelling-bags, Valises, Whips, Bits and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belts, Rubber Clothing for man and beast, will consult their own interest by buying at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samuel Baker, 609 Main st., next door above Louisville Hotel. s25 d6m

Rumors of Peace

For days and months have lived,
Despite the probabilities of War.
The land's great heart is all attuned to hear
The last dread echo of War's direful trump,
And all men pray for Victory and Peace!

Rumors of Health

Are borne on every breeze that comes
From Drake's great Laboratory in New York.
Where he prepares PLANTATION BITTERS still.
To heal the nations and the sick restore.
As all men hope that Peace may come,
So all men wish that Health may stay
To that end, poor Dyspeptics, Hypochondriacs dull,
Victims of Vertigo, Headache, Fever, Care,
All take PLANTATION BITTERS, and are sure
To find relief from their besetting ills.
Let the whole world PLANTATION BITTERS use,
And all the nations shall have Health and Peace.

f7 eod&w1

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, February 14th, by the Rev. James Craik, D. D., at the residence of Dr. Thomas Bohannon, in Jefferson county, D. W. HEANTON, Esq., of Spencer county, to Miss KATE HOLLOWAY, of Jefferson county.

DIED,

On the 14th instant, near Hodgensville, Ky., Mrs. MARY D. HOWARD, consort of Wm. B. Howard, of Jackson county, Mo.

Missouri Republican please copy.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. LOUEZIA MILLER, aged eighty years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. J. H. Bruce, in Portland.

GOOD NEWS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST A large assortment of black, fancy, and plain DRESS SILKS, which I will sell 25 per cent less than any other house in the city; also a full line of WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINENS and TOWELLINGS, a large assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, a large stock of SPRING MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS, and a stock of DOMESTIC GOODS. CALICOS at 25 cents per yard. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, Market street, between Second and Third, No. 217.

f6 dis2m SAMUEL ROTHCHILD.

527 527

J. HEETER. T. C. CHAUDOIN

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

HATS, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS

No. 527 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

527 527

f6 dl-1m*

Corn Exchange Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

Capital, paid in $400,000
Surplus January 1, 1864 200,645

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation on liberal terms, and will pay losses with a promptness unexcelled. P. B. ATWOOD,
j16 d3mis Agent in Louisville.

ITCHING AND OTHER IRRITATING cutaneous diseases can be cured by the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion. A single application will relieve in a few minutes, and one finds himself well and free of his troubles almost before he is aware of it. f6 dis&m1

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

CASEY & CALVERT ... Proprietors and Managers
T. J. CAREY ... Treasurer
G. A. SAMSEDAS ... Stage Manager

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Private Boxes $5 and $8; Dress Circle and Parquette $75 cts. Reserved Seats in Dress Circle $1; Orchestra Seats $1; Family Circle 50 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts. Gallery 25 cts.

First night of the celebrated WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, will be acted the eternal Comedy, by Geo Coleman, called the HEIR AT LAW.

Doctor Pangloss, LL. D. & A. S. S. ... Mr Wm. Warren.
Cicely Homespun ... Miss Josie Orton.
Lady Duberly ... Miss Emily Mestayer.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

Pillicoddy ... Mr. Wm. Warren.
Sarah Blunt ... Miss Josie Orton.
Mrs. O'Scuttle ... Miss Emily Mestayer.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and performance commences at 7½ precisely.

Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., where seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—No seats secured by gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

DUFFIELD & FLYNN ... Managers
S. T. SIMONS ... Acting Manager
J. W. ALBAUGH ... Stage Manager
J. E. BERNARD ... Director of Music

Benefit of Mr. S. W. ASHLEY.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, will be performed the great play of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Major Wellington de Boots ... Mr. S. W. Ashley.

To conclude with the IRISH EMIGRANT.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts. Private Boxes $5, Second Tier 35 cts.

Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.

Doors open at ½ to 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND ANNOUCEMENT!

ONE DOLLAR GIFT STORE,

150 Green street, opposite Louisville Theatre.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO DRAW PRIZES AT the above establishment will have a chance of drawing a WATCH or any other article of JEWELLERY in the store, and, in addition, will be presented with a ticket for

MR. C. J. HEARTWELL'S BENEFIT

AT THE

Masonic Temple,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

f20 dtd

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT."

SPECIAL MATINEE

ON

Wednesday Afternoon Feb. 22, 1865.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

COL. WALLACE.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Prentice, Henderson, & Osborne Harney, Hughes, & Co., Charles Kean, P. H. Moore, T. F. Evans, Phil. Jesse, Hall & Harris, C. Reeder, J. Cawein & Co., Frank Katzner, L. Kriel, and J. Cornell.

The entire Dramatic Corps, Orchestra, and others attached to the building have volunteered their services on this occasion. f16 dtd

GRAND CALICO HOP.

THE ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB WILL give a Grand Calico Hop at Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday, 22d February, 1865.

MANAGERS:

A. Conery, C. G. Russell,
W. Rector Gist, J. K. Faulkner,
R. W. Watson, E. B. Hewitt,
J. L. Waggener, Yoder Brown.

f17 dtd

AUCTION SALES

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Will sell at Auction

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a variety of BOOTS and SHOES for men, women's, and children's wear.

ON THURSDAY, Feb 23, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
f20 d4 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Peremptory Cash Sale.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock

Ladies' and Gent's Gloves and Hosiery;
Merino Cassimeres and mixed Satinets;
Linen Table-Cloths, Irish Linens, &c.

Also (just received per express)

An invoice of fancy Cassimere Pants;
Velvet and Cassimere Vests.

With a large and splendid line of

Velvet and Tapestry Travelling Bags.
Wilton and Tapestry Patassier do;
Extra black Railroad do do;
Nos. 6, 7, and 8 black Enamelled do.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock—

[illegible] Gent's Calf Boots;
[illegible] Men's, Boys', and Youths' Kip Boots;
[illegible] Boys' and [illegible] Slipper [illegible] do.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
f20 [illegible] Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following-described property, viz: The Farm known as the "Old Funk Place," on the Taylorsville Pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville. It will be sold in tracts of 187, 107, 85, and 26 acres, more or less. Such parts as are not sold will be leased to the highest bidder. A plat of the same may be seen at J. H. Funk's, opposite said land. Terms of sale are one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with notes approved security, and lien retained for balance of purchase money.

A. H. FUNK,
J. H. FUNK,
f1 dtd Executors for Peter Funk, deceased.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. ALLEN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, will sell, at Oakland Corral, one thousand Horses and Mares, and two hundred Mules. Sale commences Monday, the 20th inst., and continues from day to day until all are sold. f16 d4

BY COLIN ALFRIEND.

TWO SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at F. Beyer's, No. 403 Fourth street, under L. S. Hotel, two splendid 7-octave rosewood Pianos. Sale positive, as Mr. Beyer changes his business on the 1st of March.

Terms cash. COLIN ALFRIEND,
f15 dtd Auctioneer.

Public Sale of a Shelby County Farm.

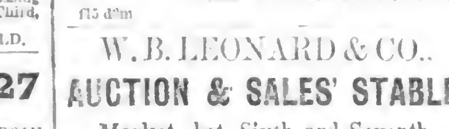
AS EXECUTOR OF JERRY SHACKELFORD, deceased, I will sell at public auction, in Shelbyville, Ky., on Monday, March 6, 1865, a fine, well-watered Farm, containing 165 acres, situated four miles northwest of Shelbyville. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 12 months, with interest. f13 dl0 M. C. TAYLOR, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

J. D. WRIGHT, AUCTIONEER, IS PREPARED to sell Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, and all kinds of property at Auction. Can be found at the Furniture Store No. 529 south side Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky. f7 dlm

15,000 Mules Wanted



FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID

AT W. B. LEONARD & CO'S. Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

f15 d2m

W. B. LEONARD & CO.,

AUCTION & SALES' STABLE,

Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

SALES TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

f6 d3m E. D. HETCHENS, Auctioneer.

To the Merchants and Board of Trade of Louisville.

WE WILL COMMENCE THE PUBLICATION ON MONDAY, February 20th, of a

DAILY PRICES CURRENT,

To contain each day's business transactions fully, which will be promptly delivered at 3 o'clock P. M. The editorial and reportorial control will be under the charge of CHAS. E. MOSER, Esq., a gentleman well known to the merchants of Louisville.

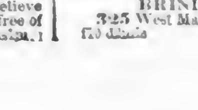
We appeal to the merchants and business men to sustain us in this enterprise, so palpably beneficial to the interests of the city.

A limited number of cards will be taken. Price of paper two cents per copy.

The merchants will please leave their cards and name the number of copies daily, at our office, 304 Green st.

f17 dtf KIEKOLF & VAUGHN.

The Genuine Brinly Plough.



WE HAVE ON HAND A large stock of all sizes of this UNRIVALLED PLOUGH, manufactured of the very best materials, under the personal supervision of our Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.

We are also agents for the

MONITOR CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER,
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS,
FORSYTH'S SCALES.

BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY,
325 West Main st., between Third and Fourth,
f20 d3m Louisville, Ky.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

More Good News from Gen. Sherman.

He Takes Possession of Columbia.

The Rebel Account of its Capture.

Probable Evacuation of Charleston.

The Mercury Preparing to Remove.

Rebel Desertions on the Increase.

Rebel Semmes Made a Rear-Admiral.

Interesting Southern General News.

Rebel Flag of Truce Boat Blown Up.

Gold at Gallagher's Quoted at 204 7-8.

Interesting Congressional Reports.

To the Associated Press.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the Treasury, to examine into and report on the subject of taxation, which was amended by Clarke, to the effect that they should also inquire into the manner of the collection of the revenues. Laid over till Monday.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution to give Miss Lucy A. Wright, of Richmond, Va., $1,500 for aid rendered our prisoners in rebel hands.

An unsuccessful effort was made to make the bill to regulate commerce between the States the special order for Monday.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up.

The Finance Committee recommended the striking out of a provision in the House bill that no money shall be paid to land grant railroads for the transportation of troops and munitions of war for the United States. After debate the provision was stricken out.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment making an appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the present fiscal year to supply deficiency, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the following provisions were adopted by way of amendment: That on and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the present rebellion the commutation price of subsistence for officers shall be fifty cents per ration, provided said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of any officers above the rank of Brigadier-General, and providing that officers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers not on duty and officers entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters, that commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted hereafter to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the commissary, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General to be deducted from payment.

Mr. Sprague offered an amendment, which was rejected, making it obligatory upon Chaplains to hold religious services once a week to attend to the funeral service of soldiers who die.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish, at cost rate, not exceeding sixteen ounces of tobacco per month to each soldier who may desire the cost to be deducted from their pay.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department giving additional rank or pay to regular or volunteer officers. Adopted. The bill as amended then passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill recognizing the State government of Louisiana, and the right of that State to send Senators to Congress.

Mr. Saulsbury then offered a long preamble, reciting the charges against Hon. E. M. Stanton, made in a speech recently delivered by Albert G Brown, in the Confederate Congress, and reported at length in the Herald of the 4th inst. The resolutions were rejected, and have to lie over under the rule. Mr. Saulsbury pledged himself to prove the truth of the charges.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The amendment to impose a tax of one-half of one per cent on sales was rejected by a vote of 62 to 75.

The House concurred, by one majority, in the amendment imposing a tax of ten per cent on State bank notes paid out by National or State banks, on and after the 1st of January, and taxing gold sales ten per cent was rejected, 58 to 78. The amendatory resolution to the bill then passed.

Among the amendments concurred in were the following:

No man not enrolled for military service, in cases of physical disability excepted, shall be entitled to take out a license as a peddler.

On all smoking tobacco a tax of 35 cents per pound shall be imposed, except on smoking tobacco exclusively made of stems, on which the tax shall be 15 cents per pound. [This is the only change in the amendment as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on that article.]

On diamonds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewellery, the duty is reduced to three per cent ad valorem.

All amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, were concurred in, excepting a few reserved for separate votes.

Mr. Morrill called attention to some of them, including tax on sales. He said we may put restrictions on foreign trade, but within the vast area of the United States it is vital that we should leave our trade free. As to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Stevens] proposing to tax gold sales, etc., if any other gentleman had offered the proposition, he should have regarded it as absurd. He trusted that the vote to-day in the House may show that the vote in the Committee of the Whole yesterday in favor of it, was given in a good motive. The law heretofore passed on that subject was repealed, because it could not be enforced. He expressed his satisfaction that the committee had unanimously agreed on a bill which would contribute so materially to the support of the Government.

The House then concurred, by 51 to 68, in striking out the proposed increase of fifty per cent per gallon on beer, porter, and other similar fermenting liquors. The tax on these articles therefore remains at one dollar per gallon.

The House concurred in the amendment that substitute brokers pay a license of $110 for every substitute accepted.

An amendment was made to the 103d section of the present law, by imposing a tax of 2½ per cent on the net instead of the gross receipts of railroads, canals, ships, barges, canal-boats, steamers, vessels, coaches, and vehicles, &c., for transporting passengers or property for hire, &c., where the net receipts are under $1,000 per annum, and 5 per cent on the excess of this amount. This amendment was concurred in by 86 to 76.

An amendment was adopted, providing that stamps may be affixed to deeds, instruments, documents, writings, or papers, where the same has been omitted, on payment of the stamp and penalty of $500, but where it is satisfactorily established that the same has been omitted owing to inadvertance or accident, and without willful design, the stamp may be affixed merely on payment for the stamp.

The amendment to tax sales one-half of one per cent was now concurred in by 15 yeas to 13 nays.

The House voted on Nelson's amendment, that every national bank or State bank association shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of notes of any State bank or association paid out on and after the 1st of January next. The amendment was concurred in by 68 to 67.

Mr. Brooks, who first voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative, in order to move a reconsideration of the vote. A motion was then made to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, so the vote adopting the amendment was not considered.

The House voted on Mr. Steven's amendment defining a bullion broker to the one who buys or sells gold at a price above the minimum value unless solely for the purpose of paying duties on imports or for exportation, and requiring every bullion broker to take out a license of one thousand dollars, or otherwise to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and pay a forfeiture of five thousand dollars, and ten per cent to be paid on each sale and purchase of gold.

The House rejected this amendment—yeas 50, nays 91.

The amendatory internal revenue bill then passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following Senate bills, which were passed:

To repeal an act to remove the United States arsenal from St. Louis; authorizing the President to appoint a second Assistant Secretary of War, at $3,000 per annum; providing for the publication of a full army register; defining what shall constitute officers' servants.

Mr. Schenck also reported a bill providing that any person in the army charged with an offence under the act calling out the militia, may be brought before the field officers of his regiment for trial; but nothing in this bill shall be construed to abolish regiment or garrison court-martial.

Mr. Schenck also reported a bill authorizing the President to make transfers of army officers from the line to staff officers, &c. Also a bill for the better organization of the subsistence department. These bills were severally passed.

Mr. Schenck also reported a bill to establish in the War Department a bureau for refugees' and freedmen's affairs. Mr. Schenck said the bill made no distinction on account of color, but was intended to provide for the relief of white refugees. The bill was passed.

Mr. Yeaman, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army below the rank of Brigadier General, and exempting officers from the income and war tax.

On motion of Mr. Ross, an amendment was made increasing the pay of privates to twenty dollars per month.

The bill was recommitted to the Military Committee, who subsequently reported the bill as it was originally introduced, and it was passed.

Mr. Garfield reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs determining the ranks of officers entering the military service, and it passed.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania and Maryland, or their assignees, to construct a branch railroad between the borough of York and Baltimore in an air-line to Washington, in order to facilitate post and military communication between Washington and New York. The Company is authorized to increase their capital to the extent of $2,600,000. The road is to be a double-track, provided with appliances for transportation of troops, and to be completed in two years. Three cents are to be charged per mile for passengers, and six cents a ton for freight.

Mr. Pendleton objected to the second reading of the bill. The question, therefore, was received on its rejection.

Mr. Farnsworth said it was not necessary to have the road proposed. He pointed out the fact that not one cent was appropriated by this bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Md., desired a postponement of the bill, and gave, among other reasons for this, that the Legislature of Maryland, now in session, should have an opportunity of looking into the subject. Besides the bill was in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in derogation of the rights of the State of Maryland. The legislation proposed was for the benefit of the Northern Central Railroad, and would strike a heavy blow at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed for ten days.

Mr. Schenck called up the bill amendatory of the enrolment act, pending which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.

The jury in the case of Friery, tried for the murder of Harry Lazarus, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The libel case of Count Johannes vs. Horace Greeley, was decided in favor of the defendant.

Further details received by the last arrival from Vera Cruz, show that fighting between the Juarists and Imperialists is actually carried on in the interior of the country. The friends of the former state that Gen. Patoria has taken the town of Termita, and shot Francisco Vega, the head of the Imperialist movement in that vicinity. The forces of Juarez are approaching Elleville. His guerillas intend putting to death every French soldier they may catch, on the plea that every one fighting for or holding office under Maximilian is a traitor to Mexico and Mexican liberties. No other movements in the interior are named, which shows the activity of the Nationals. Oaxaca is now defended by Gen. Dries.

It is said that the deficit in the treasury of the Imperial Government of Mexico is twenty millions annually. The Emperor has a personal allowance of $200,000.

The Pope's encyclical letter has not been circulated in Mexico, as the Government has not yet given its consent to such circulation.

The new order of knighthood, the Mexican Eagle, is to be established by Maximilian.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

The Bulletin has the following special despatch from Washington:

Richmond papers of the 15th announce that Sherman's main column has reached Kingsville Junction, and that communication south of Florence, on the Manchester and Florence railroad, and on the Florence and Charleston railroad, was interrupted.

Beauregard is reported as being on the north bank of the Congaree river. Kingsville is on the north side of the Congaree, forty-one miles north of Branchville, and twenty-five miles southeast of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Star has the following despatch from City Point, 18th:

The rebel flag of truce boat Wm. Allison, while on her outward trip from Cox's landing this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which has been in the water for a long time.

CAIRO Feb 18.

The steamer Liberty passed up from Memphis with eighty bales of cotton for Evansville.

General Washburne arrived at Memphis from Vicksburg for the Army of the James, but meeting countermanding orders, would return to Vicksburg.

The draft to fill the quota of the district of Memphis, under Gen. Canby's order, passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-seven names were drawn.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.

Gold is rather stronger. A rumor that Maximilian has recognized the Confederacy has given strength to the market. The quotations have ranged from 204, the opening price, to 205.

The Commercial's special says: Senator Morgan this morning presented a petition to the President from the New York merchants, asking a Cabinet appointment for Gov. Boutwell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The Commercial's special says it is thought the Senate will agree to a tax of ten per cent on the circulation of State banks, just passed by the House.

The Post's special says the President has ordered the release of Roger A. Pryor from Fort Warren on parole. He is to report at Washington.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, P. M.

Flour and wheat unchanged and the demand moderate. Ear corn is a shade better. Oats dull and offered at 86 in elevators. Rye $1 22. Barley $1 80@$1 90. Whiskey dull; sales at $2 18 to $2 18. Mess pork unchanged. Bulk sides in good demand for the English markets, sales 400,000 lbs at 17½@17¾c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, P. M.

Cotton less active without decided change at 74c for middling.

Flour—State and Western opened firmer and closed dull and drooping at $10 @10 25 for extra State, $11 25 @11 75 for extra round-hoop Ohio and $11 50@12 for trade brands. At the close there were free sellers of extra at $10 60. Included in the sales are 5,000 bbls extra State for the 1st-lad. of April at $10 50.

Whiskey more active; Western $2 27@2 28—nearly all at the latter price.

Wheat heavy and lower at $2 16@2 19 for No 1 Chicago spring, $2 20 for choice No. 1 do, $2 15 for club, and $2 25 for common winter red Western. Corn dull at $1 88 for old mixed Western. Oats rather more steady at $1 10½ for Western.

Petroleum dull at 44c for crude, 62@67c for refined in bond, and 76@78c for refined free.

Pork firmer and rather more doing: $35 75@36 75 for new mess, $33 87½@34 37½ for 1863-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $34 25 regular way, $30 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess, for March and April, mostly buyer's option, at $35 25@37 50. Beef firm at about previous prices. Dressed hogs scarce and firm. Lard firmer and more active at 19½@21½c, the latter price to arrive.

Sterling exchange nominal at 10½. [illegible] Gold steady, opening at 201, advancing to 205 [illegible] and closing at 204½. Government [illegible] stocks firm.

The steamer City of London for Liverpool carried out [illegible] in specie.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Gold closed at 203. At the Stock Exchange there was a heavy feeling on the railroad list, although there is no marked change in the quotations. The chief interest is in Government securities; 7 30 notes are subscribed for at an average rate of about three and a half millions a day. The miscellaneous list was steady, and without any special feature. The gold speculation was quite firm, and fluctuations very slight. A report was current that Sherman was marching on Raleigh, N. C. Money is steadily growing easier. New shipments of Federal bonds have still further depressed quotations for exchange, but brokers' sterling at sixty days is offered at 108½. Petroleum stocks steady.

Leading clergymen of this city have issued a card calling upon the churches throughout the nation to unite in concert of prayer, for the President and country, from 12 till 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 4th of March.

Col. Baker returned from Washington yesterday, and is vigorously carrying on the prosecution against substitute brokers and bounty-jumpers.

The World's Washington special says: A respite has been granted to Beal, one of the Lake Erie pirates, on account of a petition signed by Republican members of Congress.

The Times' Washington special says: The Senate Military Committee have under consideration the Niagara ship canal, Rock Island improvement bill, and East Tennessee railroad bill. The Committee instructed the chairman to report adversely upon all these schemes on the ground that the present condition of the Treasury would not warrant the large appropriations called for.

The Herald's Potomac special represents that, with the exception of occasional exchanges between the batteries and pickets before Petersburg, the armies of the James and Potomac remain in undisturbed quiet. Rebel deserters coming into the Union lines have increased since the failure of the peace negotiations. Many officers are coming in with private soldiers, and show a feeling of despondency at the present rebel situation.

Despatches announce that the exchange will now continue without interruption.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 16th, in a review of the recent peace negotiations, insists that Blair was authorized [illegible] commissioner by Lincoln to treat for peace [illegible] as much as Hunter, Campbell, and Stephens were on their mission to Hampton Roads.

The Dispatch makes an earnest appeal in behalf of Gen. Lee for all able bodied citizens to rush into the ranks and assist to overwhelm the enemy.

The same paper declares it is a delusion at the North that its interests are vitally involved in the suppression of the rebellion, and that internal peace and stability will follow the re-establishment of the old government. It says that the commercial interests of the North have far more to expect from the success than the defeat of the Confederate cause. The present evils that have befallen the country were caused by the system of universal suffrage.

Brigadier-General G. Pillow is officially announced as Commissary-General of Prisoners to succeed Gen. Winder. Gen. Bragg is in Richmond.

The Columbus Carolinian recommends the people of the Confederacy to imitate the example of the Mexicans at the capture of Puebla and fight from house to house, defending each building till it falls in ruins.

The rebel House of Representatives report a list of persons who charged the Government the unexampled sum of forty dollars for their wheat. The first name on the list is that of Hon. James Seddon, ex-Secretary of War, who sold twenty-three bushels at forty dollars per bushel.

A card from the Virginia congressional delegation concerning the reorganization of Davis's cabinet is published. It says apprehensions for the public safety were increased by the belief that our misfortunes were partially the result of the Administration's want of energy. We represent that a change in the cabinet was demanded by public sentiment, and was necessary for the restoration of the public benefit. It was given only as the opinion of the delegation friendly to the Administration, and not out of any desire or design to embarrass the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 18.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to this Department in the following telegram just received from General Grant.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT Feb. 18, 4:15 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Richmond Dispatch of this morning says General Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is already being executed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch:

The Fall of Columbia.—Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday forenoon. Intelligence was communicated by Gen. Beauregard in an official despatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen Beauregard's despatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday forenoon forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. Whilst they were crossing our troops, under Gen. Butler, evacuated Columbia, and the enemy soon after took possession. Through private sources we learn that two or three days ago when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed.

The female employes of the Treasury Department had been previously sent to Charlottesville, ten miles south of Columbia. We presume the lithographic establishment was also removed; although as to this we have no information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation. It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his steps. The general opinion is, he will go to Charleston and establish a base there, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his real designs. We are disposed to believe he will next strike at Charlotte, which is one hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some nine miles east of Columbia.

It was reported yesterday that Augusta had also fallen. This we don't believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia, and the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announced the brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another place. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will be placed in command of the James river squadron. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold was 204⅞. New York Central 112¾, Erie 74, Hudson 115, Reading 115½, Michigan Central 111½, Michigan Southern 68, Illinois Central 119, Toledo 11 4, Rock Island 96½, Northwestern 30¾, Fort Wayne 96¼, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 27, Cumberland 61, Quicksilver 84, Mariposa 17¼. Stock market dull, except Cumberland and Mariposa, which are active. Gold going on call but yielded and closed at 204.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Richmond papers of the 14th say: The enemy were quiet in their intrenchments on Hatcher's Run. Throughout the day and night, a rumbling of wagons and artillery was heard on Grant's lines in the neighborhood of the Potomac. It is supposed Grant was transferring a heavy body of troops to the north side of the river, or this may be simply the return of troops sent over to Petersburg to participate in the Hatcher's Run affair last Monday. It was reported yesterday that our troops were evacuating Wilmington but it is not confirmed by official despatches. The Yankee papers state that General Terry is still in the vicinity of Fort Fisher and Wilmington.

General Baker is in command of our forces at Goldsboro, and reports to the War Department that he has reason to believe that the enemy are concentrating at Newbern, and have with them material for repairing the railroad from that point to Kingston. There is a report that Gen Foster is in command at Newbern, and that 3,000 of the 18th corps had arrived there, making the number of troops at that point about five thousand. It is reported and believed in Kingston that the enemy have landed two locomotives and two cargoes of railroad iron at Morehead City. It is not apprehended in Kingston that the enemy design a movement in that direction. Our troops abandoned Barnwell last Sunday night. Wheeler on last Friday attacked and whipped Kilpatrick at Aiken, fifteen miles northeast of Augusta, and drove him back five miles in the direction of Branchville.

Augusta papers of last Wednesday say: Slocum has with him the 17th and 18th corps. The 14th and 20th corps comprise the force now operating against Columbia and Charleston. This leaves one corps of Sherman's army unaccounted for, but we presume it has been left at Savannah. By latest advices, received through Yankee papers, we learn that Sherman is still at Beaufort.

Generals S. D. Lee and Hampton have been appointed Lieutenant Generals. Their appointments have been confirmed by the Confederate Senate. The promotion of General Hampton, makes him outrank General Wheeler, and puts him in command of our cavalry now operating against Sherman. The best effects may be expected from this appointment, as General Hampton's presence will not fail to inspire the [illegible] with renewed confidence and courage.

[illegible] paper of the 12th says: Long before Columbia falls, we look for a battle. South Carolina began the war, and she claims the [illegible] of closing it.

The Richmond Examiner of the 15th has a long article against the use of negroes as soldiers, but leaves the responsibility to Lee, who has urgently called for a large force of them.

The Whig of the 15th says Sherman got some days the start of their forces, and apprehension is felt at Columbia that he would reach there before he could be overtaken.

Echols has succeeded Breckinridge in command in East Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

The steamers Mercury and Goesbeck of the transport fleet were attacked by the rebels near Helena, and several soldiers wounded. The rebels were finally dispersed by a gunboat.

The Bulletin says it is reported upon good authority that the cotton trade will be closed in this department within a few days by order of the President, and be reopened on a new principle, on his proposed visit to the West and South, which is looked for soon after the 4th of March.

The rebel Gen. Forrest has assumed command of the district of Mississippi and East Louisiana, with headquarters at Jackson, and is sending all the guerilla squads to the army in Virginia.

The steamer Dove was captured and burned near Helena by the rebels. Some prisoners were taken, and Col. Dean was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.

Arrived—the ships Sea Serpent and Great Republic, from New York.

Governor Blasdell, of Nevada, has sent a message to the Legislature relative to the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

A suit is now pending in the United States District Court to test the validity of the various securities of the custom-house authorities, on the ground of an attempt to evade the duties by a systematic understanding in false invoices. The result of the suit will make a difference for or against the Government of one hundred thousand dollars annually at this port.

The Legislature of Nevada have ratified the constitutional amendment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.

A despatch from Chili says that on and after May 1 the coasting trade with that country will be thrown open to the vessels of every nation. This will have the effect of increasing the commerce with San Juan.

The papers report that scouting parties have been started out against the Indians, and the war has fairly commenced.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.

Five hundred and fifty bales and one hundred and fifty bags of cotton arrived for St. Louis, and three hundred bales for Cincinnati.

New Orleans advices of the 13th are received. The rebel iron-clad Missouri and two gunboats, comprising the entire fleet of the enemy in Red river, are below Alexandria, and are closely watched by our gunboats.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

The overland telegraph line to the Pacific is fully repaired, and is in perfect working order, and has been working all day, without repeating, from Salt Lake to New York city direct.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton on the 8th, arrived this morning.

Parliament was opened by Royal commission on the 7th of February.

The 155th Illinois regiment, about 950 strong, are reported en route for the front.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET
For Paducah, Cairo, and Memphis.

MONTANA ... CARPENTER, Master, Will leave city wharf this day, Feb. 20, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
f20 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

MONTANA ... CARPENTER, Master, Will leave as above this day, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
f20 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

FROM CAIRO
For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

MOLLIE ABLE ... WARNER, Master, Will leave Cairo for New Orleans on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, on the arrival of the train.
f18 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For New Orleans.

INDIANA ... J. S. NEAL, Master, Will leave with despatch. For freight or passage apply to
f14 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Ho! For the Gold Mines of Idaho!

MONTANA AND IDAHO

TRANSPORTATION LINE.

THE NEW, FAST, AND LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER

DEER LODGE,

Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dohrman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY February 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast, and light-draught steamer

BENTON,

Wm. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast, and light-draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.

The very fast and light-draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend Commander, Moses Hilliard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Fort Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish land transportation from Fort Benton to the Mines, and will give through bills of lading to Silver City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Bannack City, and Gallatin. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Olive streets, St. Louis,
JOS. McENTIRE,
No. 72 Commercial street, St. Louis, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third, St. Louis.
SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK, & CO., Agents.

N. B. The new steamer Deer Lodge will leave Louisville from Feb. 18 to Feb. 28 going through direct to Fort Benton. [f7 d1m] S. W. & CO.

DAN ABLE & CO.,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS,

Wharfboat Proprietors,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Boatstore Supplies,

AND

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R.

1863. 1864.

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON

U. S. MAILBOATS

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, connecting at Evansville with the Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light-draught steamers MORNING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

NOTICE.

All [illegible] and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 4 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be detained after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agent on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] J. H. BUNCE, Supt.

[illegible] U. S. MAIL LINE FOR CINCINNATI.

Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains. The Magnificent passenger steamers MAJ ANDERSON, HILDRETH, Master, GEN. LYTLE, ———, Master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock A. M., and the steamer C. T. DUMONT or [illegible] will leave for the same port daily at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent. Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

AVERY PLOUGHS.

WE KEEP ALL SIZES OF AVERY'S CELEBRATED PLOUGHS, POINTS, and CASTINGS in store, which we are selling at lowest cash prices. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

j23 dd&de PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEEDS!

500 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED;
1,500 BUSHELS BLUE GRASS SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED;
500 BUSHELS RED TOP SEED;
500 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN SEED;
500 BUSHELS MILLET SEED;
300 BUSHELS TOP ONION SETS.

For sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,

Hydraulic Foundery & Machine Shop,

Corner Floyd and Washington sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURER OF STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Boilers, Sheet Iron, Copper and Brass Work, Sugar Mills, Hydraulic Presses and Machinery for manufacturing Tobacco, and Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and Verandas.

Oil Well Machinery.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Engines, Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for OIL and SALT. j7 dis&m

DAVID HART. BENJ. HART.

HART & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing,

Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street,

NEW YORK,

WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FORMER customers that they have taken the large and specious Warehouse Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street, and are prepared to offer inducements both in price and style, and, from their long experience in the Western and Southwestern trade, hope to deserve the patronage of those buying CLOTHING for that market. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. HART & CO.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to filling of orders.

j31 d3mis

JOHN P. BRUCE, ATTORNEY at LAW,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL BUSINESS from the State of Kentucky with the various Departments in Washington.

He refers parties to the Kentucky Delegation in Congress and to Gov. Bramlette, Hon. Geo. Robertson, and Gen. J. T. Boyle. j13 dlaw7*

HIDES! HIDES!

WE HAVE FOR SALE 9,000 GREEN SALTED city butcher Hides, in good condition and free from cuts, which we will sell to Tanners and others in small lots to suit them. HOLT & TAYLOR,
207 Main st., south side,
f15 dif Louisville Ky.

L. HYATT. THEO. M. SMITH. T. J. HYATT.

HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, HARTFORD CITY, AND CANNEL COAL.

216 Main street, between Second and Third, north side, apr3 dlyis LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE AND WAREROOMS OF THE LOUISVILLE GLASS-WORKS have been removed to Main street, No. 333½, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, over Wm. Pyne's Stove and Tin-Ware store. f13 do* J. A. KRACK & CO.

THOS. A. BERRYMAN,

Attorney at Law,

(*Late of Owenton, Ky.*)

HAVING REMOVED TO LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL practice law in the Courts held in the city, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Fifth street, opposite the Court-House. f16 dim&w4*

TETTER AND ALL ITS KINDRED COMPLAINTS are the scource of thousands during the winter months. If such will only keep a bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion by them, and use it occasionally, they will have nothing to fear from their old enemy. For sale by Druggists everywhere. SOLON PALMER, Agent. No. 36 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. f6 dislm

SEEDS.

190 BAGS CLOVER SEED;
247 bags Timothy do;
75 Hungarian Grass Seed;

In store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER,
f13 d13 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

Gentlemen's Travelling Companions and Cigar Cases

IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S, No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

PIMPLES AND OTHER ERUPTIONS OF the face are readily removed by the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion. This is no new article. It was put up in its present form seventeen years ago, and it has maintained its popularity from that day to this. f6 dislm

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Pipes

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
f13 d3mis No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.
f6 d3mis

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

LOVE.

DEDICATED TO MISS HATTIE HAYS, SOMERSET, KY.

Softly creeping, slyly peeping,
Ever creeping toward my heart,
Like a lovely rose-bud, creeping
With its leaflet lips apart.

Rose-fingered toying, sighing,
On a sheet of snowy lawn,
Where young beauty waked, is lying
At the early blush of dawn.

Whispering softly, scarcely breathing,
Telling all thy graces o'er,
Round my heart young Cupid's wreathing
Till of thee my soul brims o'er. W. D. C.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—MR. SEWARD ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE—BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The first volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence has been printed in a volume of nine hundred pages. It refers to our affairs with Great Britain, but does not complete the record. Another volume is to follow under this head.

This correspondence begins as far back as November 27, 1863, with a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward with regard to the Alexandra case, the facts connected with which are already familiar to the public.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In May last Mr. Seward addressed the following letter to the American Minister in London:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

SIR: I thank you very sincerely for your despatch of the 15th of April, No. 660, which contains information particularly new and interesting in regard to the proceedings which have culminated in the departure of the Archduke Maximilian from Trieste with the intention to establish an imperial monarchy in Mexico. Every thinking observer must be fully satisfied, even without special evidence, that those events had their origin in a conspiracy of Mexicans against the independence and freedom of their own country. Nevertheless, it will be fortunate for the future of Mexico, and for the cause of republican government there, if the history you have given me of the details of the conspiracy shall become generally known.

You have very clearly explained the motives and sentiments which have induced so many of the influential statesmen and authorities of Europe to favor the subversion of the Mexican republic. All these motives and sentiments resolve themselves into a jealousy of the advancement of the United States. Their great prosperity and progress have necessarily provoked this political antagonism. You very justly lament the pertinacity with which the American people continue their suicidal division in the presence of the apparent overthrow of their influence in Mexico. But it is the same blindness of faction which led us into civil war. Only time and events can cure us, and these, we may well believe, are doing their work. No appeal to the reason or the patriotism of the insurgents is heard so long as they entertain hopes of success in their desperate enterprise. The loyal people of the United States seem to have no need for new or increased devotion to the national cause. At all events, considerations of foreign and remote danger can scarcely be expected to again arouse attention. When the immediate perils of the conflict absorb the popular mind, I know no other way for us than to contemplate the situation calmly, do our whole duty faithfully, meet every emergency as it arises with prudence, firmness, and force if necessary, and trust in God for a safe issue of the contest.

I am your obedient servant
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

In April, 1864, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Adams:

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of April 8, No. 646, with its complements, namely, a copy of articles of association for the organization of a joint stock company, whose object is to carry supplies from British ports to the insurgents, under a contract with the insurgent cabal at Richmond. The project appears quite pretentious on paper, and doubtless it is sufficient to require preparations to defeat it by our naval forces. These forces are now being vigorously augmented. The movements of our military and naval forces are likely to cause some new embarrassments to the schemes which these shameless Confederates do not now appear to have anticipated.

I am desirous not to multiply unnecessary complaints to her Majesty's Government. Those which have already been presented are sufficient to render the relations between Great Britain and the United States uncomfortable. Nevertheless, I do not think this new combination ought to be allowed to go into activity without remonstrance. It is flagrantly incompatible with the neutrality which her Majesty's government have proclaimed, and it is directly subversive of peace and amity between the two countries. It obliges the United States for purposes of self-defence, to impose restrictions upon trade with Great Britain and with her colonies. It sets a precedent for maritime nations, which must be of evil effect. In this respect its consequences are incalculable, if Europe is destined to become involved in any general war. Submitting to your discretion all questions of time, of form, and of language, the President expects you to remonstrate with her Majesty's government upon the subject.

There is also an extended correspondence relating to the Chesapeake piracy, the case of the Alexandra, and the question of blockade-running.

On the 8th of April, 1864 Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Seward that the British Government had been completely baffled in its honest effort to prevent a breach of neutrality in the case of the Alexandra. On the 22d of April Mr Seward replied in a long letter containing the following passages:

THE FEELING CONCERNING FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

* * * Our civil war has endured for three years. It has necessarily brought up many irritating and perplexing questions between the two countries. I think it would be safe to say that no belligerent state ever bore itself more forbearingly toward a neutral power, whose subjects committed so many injuries and provocations, than we have done toward Great Britain. I think it equally clear that no neutral power was ever more unyielding and more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward the United States. Your inference from this condition of things is that this government must apply itself with the greatest possible energy to bring the civil war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion, or else it may have reason to expect conflict with Great Britain and with her allies.

While, however, we accept this wise counsel, it would be unjust on my part toward the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments if I were to withhold the expression of a thorough and deliberate conviction that the war is conducted with all the energy and skill which any administration of the United States, in their circumstances could command. The conflict is indeed a great one, and the ideas and interests which sustain the parties engaged in it, render it fierce and obstinate. We must, therefore, accept the case as it is—a case of severe domestic trial, with continual danger of foreign intervention. We have before us but one line of duty; that is, the way of perseverance. It is the course we have pursued hitherto. It will save us now, unless we are to be lost.

That this nation can be lost is a conclusion that neither our virtue, nor our patriotism, nor even our reason can accept. I will not say how great our confidence in the opening campaign is. Events are so near that we can more wisely wait for them than anticipate them. Nor can we prudently forget that of all human transactions those of war are in their sequence the most uncertain and capricious, although the ultimate results are a subject of political calculation. We have the conviction that the national cause is in a far stronger condition now than it has been in any previous stage of the civil war, while the disunion forces seem weaker than at any time heretofore.

The maritime powers, whose interference is to be apprehended if we shall be unfortunate, seem to be somewhat less at liberty to engage against us than they have hitherto been. I think it certain that we have more friends and fewer enemies abroad now than we have had at any former period of the war. Thus time seems to be favoring us, and time is always the best friend of justice and truth. Nor is it necessary to suppress the conviction that, pacific as the temper of the American people is, yet the efforts and sacrifices which they have hitherto made are inconsiderable, compared with what they would make if now assailed by a foreign enemy. Practically, there is no longer a hearing in the country for a man who counsels fear of the enemy at home, much less would there be a hearing for one who should counsel submission to aggression from abroad. These are the grounds upon which the President builds his hope that we shall pass safely through the trials which are before us.

HOW TO BE HOPEFUL.—There are some persons who seem to treasure up things that are disagreeable, on purpose. I can understand how a boy that never had been taught better might carry torpedoes in his pocket, and delight to throw them down at the feet of passers-by, and see them bound; but I cannot understand how an instructed and well-meaning person could do such a thing. And yet, there are men that carry torpedoes all their life, and take pleasure in tossing them at people. "O," they say, "I have something, and when I meet that man I will give it to him!" And they wait for the right company, and the right circumstances, and then out with the most disagreeable things. And if they are remonstrated with they say, "It is true," as if that was a justification of their conduct.

If God should take all the things that are true of you, and make a scourge of them, and whip you with it, you would be the most miserable of men. But he does not use all the truth on you. And is there no law of kindness? Is there no desire to please and profit then? Have you a right to take any little story that you can pick up about a man, and use it in such a manner as to injure him or give him pain? And yet, how many men there are that seem to enjoy nothing so much as inflicting exquisite suffering upon a man in this way, when he can not help himself. Well, you know just how the devil feels. Whenever he has done anything wicked, and has made somebody very unhappy, and laughs, he feels just as (for the time being) you feel, when you have done a cruel thing and somebody is hurt, and it does you good.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

Photographs.—In France a new method for doing away with nitrite of silver in photography is proposed. It consists in sensitizing the albuminized paper with a mixture of one part of bichromate of potash and two parts of sulphate of copper, on which it is floated for a few minutes. It is then dried before the fire in the absence of daylight, and then put under a negative with the printed side turned upward. The action of light is as rapid in this as in the ordinary method. The print is then floated on a decoction of Campeachy wood to which a little warm water is added. The image is thus developed, and when it has attained a sufficient depth of tint, it is dipped into a bath of hot water, which carries off the excess of Campeachy; next it is rinsed in either warm or cold water, and varnished.

A New Medicine.—A French physician, Dr. Righini, has found that iodoform possesses anesthetic, antiseptic, and antimiasmatic qualities. This substance is chemically an iodide of formyle prepared by the simultaneous action of iodine, alcohol, carbonate of soda, and water.

When iodoform is administered slowly and continuously, it causes excess of secretion from the liver, the lungs, the salivary glands, and the loins; the patient, instead of falling off, as is the case when he is treated with iodine, grows rather fat. Iodoform may be administered without any danger in large doses, which may be gradually raised to three grammes per day, but very large doses will cause symptoms of iodism. It is good for tumors, rebellious eruptions, &c.

Railway Wear and Tear.—At a recent meeting of the London "Society of Arts," Mr. W. B. Adams read a paper on the "Mechanical Conditions of Railway Working to prevent destructive Wear and Risk." Mr. Adams condemns the common practice with regard to rolling stock, viz., ignoring wheels running independently on their axles, and adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in whole pins, or what are now termed horn plates. Pointing out the difference between tramways and railways, he showed that vehicles with fixed wheels and parallel axles were only adapted to move in straight lines. Adverting to the modification of rails and wheels to meet the curves and gradients of our iron-roads, he showed how frictional and percussional destruction still went on. This rapid wear of tires and rails had led to greatly increased weight of rails, and now to harder and heavier, and finally to Bessemer metal and Krupp's solid steel. He next showed the ill effect of extreme rigidity in railway wheels and axles in causing wear and tear, and explained an invention of his own by which springs were placed beneath the tires of wheels. The result of this method was that some Staffordshire tires ran 106,000 miles on the North London railway, without turning up, while some Low Moor rigid tires, fixed on a similar principle, only ran 50,000 miles before they had to be taken off and turned up to restore their surface. Explaining how the same elastic principle had been applied to rails with the most satisfactory result—for after three years' wear they had not disintegrated at all, except where connected rigidly to the ordinary line, and there the ends of the rails were split—he explained the best means of applying this elastic principle to improved systems of sleepers and fishes. He next pointed out the importance of true mechanical action in the movement of wheels and axles and the advantage of radial movement in the axles. Explaining the first attempts to secure these advantages by the "bogey," the lecturer showed how he had abandoned the bogey form altogether, and adopted axle-boxes to slice in curved lines laterally through the horn plates of a rigid engine frame beneath the spring bearings. This plan in practice had been found to give good results. As a means of securing greater adhesion between wheels and rails, he suggested converting the rounded flanges of the wheel tires into two flats, at an angle of 45 deg., and enlarging them to take a corresponding groove formed in the surface of the rail. The improvements, therefore, may be summed up by spring tires, angel flanges, and elastic permanent way.

A discussion followed, in which a foreign engineer suggested that elasticity might be given to rails by making them of puddled steel, and of flat bottom form, and of rails with puddled steel tops and iron base. Another speaker explained an improved mode of fixing rails, the invention of the recently deceased Mr. Jewett, by which they are set in a groove in the sleeper, and partly supported in a plate running through the rail. Mr. Zerah Colborne indorsed the soundness of Mr. Adams's principles, and explained the form of rails and rolling stock in America, which had been adopted to secure these advantages.

Collodion.—About a year ago, a discovery made by Dr. Robert Laterer was talked of in France. He argued that inflammation may be subdued by excluding atmospheric air from the part affected, collodion being the agent best calculated to effect this purpose. The *Abeille Médicale* now publishes a paper by Dr. Bandit, of Neuville-en-Poitou, in which he strongly recommends this system, and gives practical directions for using it. He says:

"The collodion used for coating the skin must be elastic, a quality it acquires by mixture with a little castor oil. Next, the coating must be adhesive, otherwise it will crack, and not suspend the process of local perspiration as it ought. Before applying it the skin should be cleared of all hair and down; then the collodion should be applied all over the part affected, and even beyond, with a soft hair-brush, so that the coating may not be too thick. It should be kept on for some time after the inflammation is subdued and pain has disappeared; and, if the coating gets detached anywhere near the border, it is much better to take it off entirely, and lay on a new one, than to attempt to stick on the attached part again. This method is applicable to all cases of local inflammation, chiefly when incipient and not chronic. It is also a good preventive, and may therefore be applied with success in surgical cases—such as the extirpation of tumors, amputations, &c. Dr. Benoist describes a case of facial erysipelas, the patient being a girl of eighteen, of a lymphatic constitution, and the affection being attended with fever and pain. In a third case the erysipelas was phlegmonous, and returned three times, but was each time cured by collodion alone."

Hybrid Plants.—At the Paris Academy of Sciences a very interesting paper was read by Mr. Chas. Naudin on hybrids in plants. He states that in 1862 he effected numerous crosses between the *Datura laevis*, *D. ferox*, *D. Stramonium*, and *D. quercifolia*, four species of Datura very clearly distinguishable from each other, obtaining from them various hybrids, which were all fruitful. He says:

"All these plants throve well, and were exactly similar to each other, but differed most unaccountably from their parents in size, growth, flower, and fruit."

M. Naudin quotes other remarkable anomalies observed by him in the Mirabilis longiflora crossed with the jalap-plant, in which also the second generation differed considerably from the first, and moreover turned out to be barren. This explains why the pelargonium and the rose-tree present such innumerable varieties, having been crossed thousands of times either by horticulturists or by the intervention of insects, so that the primitive types are lost in the vast multitudes of hybrids derived from them.

NOT YET.

Not yet—along the purpling sky
We see the dawning ray:
But leagues of cloudy distance lie
Between us and the sky.

Not yet—the aloe waits to see
Its promised advent hour:
A patient century of green
For one full, perfect flower!

Not yet—no harvest song is sung
In the sweet ear of Spring:
Nor hear we, while the blade is young,
The reaper's sickle swing.

Not yet—before the crown the cross;
The struggle ere the prize:
Before the gain the fearful loss—
The death ere Paradise.

AN ENGLISH LITERARY WOMAN.—In his new novel of "John Godfrey," Bayard Taylor gives a sketch of certain literary ladies of New York; and in his novel "Broken in Harness," Edmund Yates gives this description of one of the same class in England:

"Mrs. Harding was a very fair average kind of woman. A dowdy little person, Mrs. Harding; the daughter of a snuffy Welsh rector, who had written a treatise on 'Aorists,' and with whom Harding had read one long vacation—a round faced, old-maidish little woman, classically brought up, who could construe Cicero fluently, and looked upon Horace (Q. Flaccus, I mean), as rather a loose personage. In the solitude of Plasydwallem, George Harding was thrown into the society of this young female. He did not fall in love with her—they were neither of them capable of anything violent of that nature; but—I am reduced to the phraseology of the servants' hall to express my meaning—they 'kept company' together; and when George took his degree, and started in life as leader-writer for the Morning Cracker (long since defunct) he thought the best thing he could do for his comfort was to go for a run to Wales, and bring back Sophia Evans as his wife. This he did; and they had lived thoroughly happy ever since. Mrs. Harding believed intensely in the Statesman; read it every day, from the title to the printer's name: knew the name of every contributor, and could tell who had done what at a glance. Her great pride in going out was to take one of the cards sent to the office, and observe the effect it made upon the receiving attendant at operas, flower-shows, or *conversazione*. She always took care that the tickets for these last were sent to her; and her head-dress of black velvet bows, with pearl beads hanging down behind, was well to the fore whenever a mummy was unrolled, the fossil jawbone of an antediluvian animal was descanted on, or some sallow missionary presented himself at Burlington House, to be congratulated by hundreds of dreary people on having escaped uneaten from some place to which he never ought to have gone.

"She herself was fond of having occasionally what she called 'a social evening.' This recreation was held on a Saturday, when there was no work at the Statesman office, when the principal members of the staff would be bidden, and when the condiments provided would be brown bread and butter rolled into cornets, tea and coffee, and lemonade, while the recreation consisted in conversation (amongst men who had met for every night during the past twelve months) and in examining photographs of the city of Prague. The ribald young men at the office spoke of Mrs. Harding as 'Plutarch,' a name given to her one night when Mr. Slater, the dramatic critic, asked her what novel she was then reading, and she replied, 'Novel, sir. Plutarch's Lives!' But they all liked her, notwithstanding, and for her sake and their dear old chief's did penitential duty at the occasional 'social evenings' in Decorum street."

[From the Home Journal.]

A SHORT STORY.

My arm encircled and supported the dear form of one I had known for years. But she had never known me, and had thought—she whose head now confidingly rested on my shoulder, as she mutely, yet, ah! how meaningly, gazed up into my face and down into my soul, peering into recesses unseen by woman's eyes or human eyes before, and gleeful at her privilege in a sanctuary unveiled to her alone—she had thought, the girl, the coy stranger was, that such as this "could never be!"

And so it might have been, I suppose, but for a providential little occurrence half an hour ago. Back in the days of our new-born acquaintance, before she went away to school, when I had impetuously and imprudently declared my feelings to the little girl (bashfully, though, and in writing, like other fools); she had been shocked by the novel idea, so strange and "so improper to enter into her little head;" and she resolved, then and there, with a good deal of hereditary determination—a determination which came near outlasting our acquaintance—that reciprocal affection was a thing she could not, she would not indulge. I was older, a few years, and she voted me at once, and thenceforth, a venerable counsellor, but to sign herself more than "sincerely your friend"—if you had asked her any day of these long, aching years of my hope deferred, "impossible!" she would have told you, "nothing is further from my thoughts." And yet the girl loved me—I believe it as firmly as I believe she has a heart at all; and surely this I can no longer doubt. She loved me from first to last. She loved me when she scorned me—loved me not the less when she strove hardest to treat me "only as a friend." All the while that she rejected my devotion, and preached to herself its distasteful-ness, yet if time elapsed without bringing new tokens of it, she felt a void, she knew not why, but naught else could fill it. It was a very pleasant displeasure to know that I still thought of her. "O, she knew she did not love me"—and she knew not that she did! A habit of thought was fighting the bent of the soul. The first is what forms our opinions, the other will crop out in action. And so it happened (or so it was ordered) to this day.

I dropped in unannounced—it was an impertinent whim of mine. And there I caught Miss Marian—to her surprise and vexation—with a piece of rubber diligently erasing the inscription in my hand-writing from the fly-leaf of a volume I presented to her some time before. There were several explanations of this procedure equally logical; but I became curious to learn the actual reason. I saw an opportunity for a little jest. "How do you do—what are you doing that for?" said I; the latter part of my inquiry in a tone of authority, such as some husbands (who gender the golden rule into masculine and neuter, the latter including the feminine) use toward their inferior halves. The plan worked. "Because I've a right to, sir," pertly replied the damsel, with a flash of temper I've had never shown before in my presence (and never will have cause to again, dear girl). She began to feel ashamed of her outburst of anger and I followed up my advantage. Keeping my eye on her, as though reading her—and I was reading her—I repeated the question semi-seriously. She answered evasively. "O, I'll get you to write it in better when you have plenty of leisure." Said I, "that's not the reason." "O, you certainly wouldn't be satisfied with any reason." "That's not the real reason," continued, in a more careless tone, taking my eye off her for a moment. She thought, doubtless, that I had dropped the subject, and answered carelessly (and very dangerously), "Well I don't want everybody to know you have given me such and such books." "Ah!" said I, looking intently at her again, "if you really loved me you would not say that; you would rather throw the books at my head." "No," she replied, with a metaphysical expression. "And now tell me," I continued, bending over her, eager for the solution, but not without a great deal of trembling (she might have felt it in the hand that I laid softly on her head, just as I used to when it was a little girl's)—"would you not have been likely to do that very thing if you had loved me?" I had just been schooling her; but without equivocating, and yet she answered "No!" But she supplemented that monosyllable with one of those roseate explanations which ladies have the faculty of throwing in where language is inadequate, blushing clear up into her hair; and blushing back to her ears again, when I further supplemented the matter with a kiss full upon the lips that I had never kissed before. Then bursting into happy tears, as the truth I had steadfastly believed in came to her, she laid her head where it now is resting, and where henceforth, in its doubt or fear or weariness or pain, it shall have a right to pillow itself evermore.

She gazes, and I speak. And if utterance is servant to hearing, would not even old celibate Swedenborg have been beguiled by the receptivity of such an audience!

"Take all the fond endearing words of all the languages," said I, "and distil them down to their combined quintessence; give this a name, and it shall be my lifted adjective for you, my darling one! You frown a little when I say my darling; for you have heard of things, that, with this love of ours, compare as sacrilege to worship. But which is it that is sacred or common, the vessel or its use? Your own is a common name, yet to me it has become as single and uncommon as though I had never writ, or read, or heard, or spoken it, save as yours. This new word, then, the richest essence of all tongues, let it be *Marian*. When I speak it, a fervent fancy shall render therein its mightiest eloquence and you shall hear the gentlest mellowness of a voice attuned to hopeful love.

"O, Marian! with what histories our mutual years are filled! How many a seeming barrenness, and idle smile, and wasted sigh, and blighted hope, and paralyzed endeavor, are now unfolded in this philosophic hour, as germs that heaven has nourished and brought forward to this sweet fruition!

* * * * * *

"Yet, while I sat by your cheerful fireside and felt at home—for the dearest part of earth to me was there—I believed more than I doubted, and hoped more than feared. And, by my chamber window, the insects seemed to be bringing an accompaniment to my musings, with their 'katy did' and 'katy-didn't'—there was more of the 'did' and less of the 'didn't;' so I closed my eyes, breathing God's blessings upon her who, by that hour lay dreaming of quite other things than the opposing fates which I in my dreams was so valiantly charging and vanquishing. But, alas! the morning and the parting! The effort to myself, and the harder effort not to myself—to the mere acquaintance, and not the lover! How like a vagabond cur, I have returned to the business of life, almost wishing the boat would be wrecked, and the river swallow together my folly and my anguish. Still, I prayed, 'God bless you!' and, still, as the months and years wore round, a small voice whispered to my soul, 'Thy waiting may be well.' Ah! well; in truth, it is to-day.

"So, Marian, you know me at last! Henceforth, in all my plans, you shall be my *confidante* and helper. I do not call you an angel, but surely heaven has given you to me; and we may both now render fervent thanks for this glad earnest of a happier, nobler future. The life I have chosen is beset with difficulties; but while I aim to raise the debased and down-trodden, though I be rewarded with the malice of those I oppose and the coldness of those I shall serve, your love will be my energy, and your gentle counsel my wages. God's goodness shall envelop us as a protecting cloud—one in work, in worship, and in love!"

* * * * * *

And in each other's embrace we knelt, and breathed on high our holy vows and contrite supplications—whether my voice or hers expressed them, I scarcely know—they were the prayers of two souls, so blended into one—two spirits strung in such accord that every note in either breast, of sadness or of joy, was one.

* * * * * *

I awoke! A rich meaty odor pervaded my room. The window was partly open, and I found I had been feasting upon the savor of *another man's* breakfast! Queer things, these matutinal fancies, that creep in through a sleeper's five senses, and go dancing, like *bacchantes*, round and round his brain. My "Short Story" is ended. Not much of a story after all: there are things even stranger than dreams—eh, reader?

LACE-MAKING.—Lace has a subtle and peculiar charm, quite independent of its costliness. It has a mysterious beauty, which partakes of the charm that lies in the wonderful wood carvings in Gothic cathedrals. Lace, old lace, is a product of art, not of manufacture; human life, human volition, is expressed in every inch of the delicate mesh which makes the costly ground to set forth the pattern. There is individuality impressed upon each kind of lace, just as there is upon each great school of painting; for the artists in each put their seal upon their work. It took a lifetime to produce even a small quantity of fine lace. "Les belles et eternelles Valenciennes," as they were called, required so much labor, that some workers could only produce twenty four inches in the year. The changes in the atmosphere and the fluctuations in the health of the workers told on the finer kinds of lace; and it was a well-known fact, that, if a piece were begun in the city of Valenciennes and finished outside the walls, it would be inferior, though it might be the work of the same hand, made with the same thread, and on the same pillow. The flax of which the old Brussels and the point d'Alençon were made was cultivated on purpose; it was chiefly grown in Brabant, Halle, and Contrai, and had to be spun in underground cellars, because contact with external air made the thread brittle. The thread was so fine as almost to elude the sight; the spinner had to go by the sense of touch, examining every inch as it left the distaff, and the slightest irregularity stopping the wheel. The room was kept in darkness, except for one single ray of light arranged to fall on the thread, which was thrown up by a background of dark paper. As it was in the sixteenth century, so it is now. The wheel and distaff are still used to spin the flax for lace thread, and under the same conditions. No machine has yet been invented to equal the work of the trained flax spinner and her distaff. At the present day the hand-spun thread is often sold at £240 sterling for one pound of avoirdupois of thread; and, at the French exhibition in 1859, it was stated that sometimes the price runs as high as £500 for the kilogramme. Fine lace may well be costly.—*London Athenæum.*

A robbery was recently committed in the house of a miser in France, when the thieves carried off five imperial quarts of half and half—gold and silver.

The report of the Crown law officers of Prussia on the question of the succession in the Duchies, will be so voluminous as not to be ready before the month of March.

The Czarewitch arrived at Nice in such a delicate state of health that it was necessary to carry him from his frigate to the villa prepared for his reception.

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THE COMPANY HOLD LEASES ON 6,000 ACRES of land, selected with great care, and situated in the counties of Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt. Many of the tracts immediately adjoin lands now being developed by Eastern companies.

It is proposed to offer, to original subscribers, 17,000 shares of $5 per share. When these are disposed of, 8,000 shares more are to be divided among the subscribers as a stock dividend.

Persons wishing to subscribe for stock or desiring any information pertaining thereto will call at the office of Kahn & Wolf, Mitchell & Armstrong, or Guthrie & Co.

V. P. ARMSTRONG, President,
ISAAC WOLF, Vice President,
J. D. GUTHRIE, Treasurer,
JOHN H. MARTIN, Secretary,
J. W. MITCHELL,
B. F. GUTHRIE, } Directors.
A. KAHN,
f1 dtf

COAL LANDS FOR SALE

CONTAINING INDICATIONS OF

Petroleum Oil!!

356 ACRES OF COAL LANDS FOR SALE SITuated in the western part of the State, 12 miles from the Ohio river, on a stream that is navigable from four to six months in the year. The coal is 3½ feet thick. Indications of PETROLEUM OIL have been discovered on the premises.

A LIBERAL CHARTER for the mining of coal and manufacture of coal or petroleum oil, and for the improvement of the stream by locks and dams has been obtained from the Kentucky Legislature in 1860—capital stock $250,000.

The above Coal Lands will be disposed of on reasonable terms to settle an estate. Apply to
GEO. STEALEY, City Engineer,
Louisville, Ky.
f9 d1m*

Buena Vista Oil and Mining Co.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE NOW open. Parties desiring to subscribe for stock can do so by applying to R. Atwood, Main street, between Third and Fourth, or to R. J. Menefee, 118 Main street.
R. ATWOOD, Treas.
R. J. MENEFEE, Sec'y.
Louisville, Jan. 26, 1865—dtf

PETROLEUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING MADE THE COAL-OIL business an especial study, by personal inspection of the oil regions of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and a careful examination of its Geological and Chemical relations is prepared to give advice and make chemical and geological investigations in and reports on all matters pertaining to the subject. Analyses of and reports on the ORES and MINERALS which abound in Kentucky and neighboring States will be made on liberal terms.
C. W. WRIGHT,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, corner of Fifth and Green sts.
f1 d1m*

SPRING WHEAT

200 BUSHELS CANADA CLUB in store for sale by
f7 d1m PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Notice of Copartnership.

I, CHARLES WOLF, HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH me as a partner in the LIQUOR BUSINESS and VINEGAR MANUFACTORY Mr. CONRAD J. WEBER.

The style of the firm will be WOLF & WEBER.

Main, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.
f7 d12*

KANAWHA SALT COMPANY,

HENRY DENT, Sole Agent,

Third st., bet Main and the River.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
j30 d1m

HORACE CARPENTER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

NO. 540 PEARL STREET,
Five doors east of Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Merchants going East are invited to call.
f1 d1m*

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD, VIA INDIANAPOLIS, is the only ALL-RAIL route to or from the East. Only one change of cars between New York and Louisville. Freight should be marked and shipped "VIA Indianapolis." Bills of lading at the lowest rates from Louisville to all points East, North, and West, or any information in regard to freights can be obtained on application to C. JOHNSON, Agent, opposite Galt House, on Main street. THOMAS CARSE,
Gen'l Freight Ag't.
1s d3m

W. E. HOBSON, J. J. COOKE.
Late Col. 13th Ky. Vols.

WM. E. HOBSON & CO., Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,

HAVING LEASED THE WAREHOUSE AT THE landing, in connection with their business, they solicit consignments of Goods and Produce to their address for sale or transportation by rail or river.

Advances made on shipments to their correspondents in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville. j26 d3m

INTELLIGENCE & U.S. CLAIM AGENT.

Office near corner Third and Main streets, north side Main, up stairs, over Broker's Office, adjoining Bank of Kentucky.

CAPT. B. F. WAYNE, LATE QUARTERMASTER in the U. S. Army, has opened an office in the city of Louisville for the collection of Claims of all descriptions against the U. S. Government, and also has established a regular system of intelligence. Call and see. Houses, lots, and Rooms for rent and sale. Quartermasters' Vouchers bought and sold. f1 d2m*

DR. M. GOLDSMITH

MAY BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF DR. T. L. CALDWELL, Jefferson street, next door to the United States Hotel. Office hours ½ past 3 to 4 P. M.
j4 d2m [Democrat copy.]

SUNDRIES—
130 bales seamless 2-bushel Grain Bags;
100 bales Cotton, Flax, and Rag Batting;
600 lbs Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain;
800 lbs Cotton Candle-Wick;
1,000 lbs Cotton and Jute Twines;
500 kegs Wheeling Nails, assorted sizes;
1,000 pkgs Flue-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco;
In store and for sale by
118 d1m GEO. C. HUNTER.

PITTSBURG HEAVY SHEETINGS—40 bales Anchor and Eagle Sheetings in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER,
Agent for Manufacturers,
f13 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth

SWEDISH LEECHES—2,000 just received by
j5 eod3w&wt WILSON & PETER

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woodlawn Association. 1865.

THE FOLLOWING STAKES ARE OPEN TO BE RUN over the Woodlawn Association Course the Spring and Fall of 1865, to close the 1st of March, 1865:

ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Monday, first day, Spring Meeting, 1865, Mile Heats, for Colts and Fillies, then three years old, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $250 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close the 1st day of March, 1865.

ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Tuesday, second day, Spring Meeting, Two-mile Heats, for Colts and Fillies, then four years old, $500 subscription, $200 forfeit, $1,000 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, the entry shall be deemed void. No penalty shall be attached for winning or running second in any race in the world. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

WOODBURN STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Friday, fifth day, Spring Meeting, 1865, Two-mile Heats, for Colts and Fillies, then three years old, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $500 added by R. A. Alexander provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the stake. To name and close the 1st day of March, 1865.

ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Monday, first day, Fall Meeting, 1865, Mile Heats, for Colts and Fillies, then three years old, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $250 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course on Friday, fifth day, Fall Meeting, 1865, Two-mile Heats, with Colts and Fillies then three years old, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $500 added by the Association provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. To name and close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

Persons wishing to nominate, will please address W. E. Milton, Louisville, Ky.
W. S. BUFORD, President.
W. E. MILTON, Sec'y. f3 d1Mar1

Business College

Bryant, Stratton, & Spencer's

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE

IS ONE OF THE PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS constituting the "Chain of International Business Colleges," located in twenty-three of the largest cities of the United States and Canadas. The Scholarships issued at the INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGE good throughout the "Chain." This Institution offers unequalled advantage to Young Men and Ladies desiring a Business Education. The various departments of Book-Keeping, Commercial Law, Calculations, &c. are under the charge of able and experienced teachers. Penmanship taught by one of the authors of the Spencerian System. Telegraphing taught by a practical Operator.

For further information send Stamps for College Monthly and specimens of Business Writing, or call at 3½ West Washington street.
BRYANT, STRATTON, & SPENCER,
f13 d1m Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the State Treasurer's office, in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a Work-shop, Chapel, Dining-room, and Smoke-house; Steam Heating Apparatus for Work-shop, Chapel, and Dining-room; Steam Engine, Boilers, Shafting, Belts, Pumps, and Pulleys in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be seen by application at the Treasurer's office; agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "An Act for the Benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary," approved February 10th, 1865.
J. H. GARRARD,
PHILIP SWIGERT,
JOHN B. TEMPLE,
Commissioners.
FRANKFORT, February 14, 1865. f15 d1d

BARKLEY & FISHBACK, General Government Claim Agents,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND JEFFERSON.

HAVING LATELY ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR firm Capt W. O. WATTS, late of the 37th Ky. Mtd. Inf'ry, are prepared to settle the accounts of

ARMY OFFICERS

With the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments at Washington City, and procure for them

Certificates of Non-Indebtedness.

They will give their attention to the collection of all kinds of Government Claims, such as PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, &c., and are prepared at short notice to make out any and all kinds of VOUCHERS, Affidavits, Muster Rolls, and other Military papers.

Capt. WATTS, being a practising Lawyer, and having had experience as JUDGE ADVOCATE, will practise before Courts-Martial and Military Commissions, and generally attend to any legal business connected with the Military. f11 d1m

BY AN ORDER ISSUED FROM THE JUDGE OF the Bullitt County Court on the 26th day of January, 1865, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 20th of February, 1865 (it being county court day) at the Court-house door in Shepherdsville, a NEGRO BOY, named John Wesley, about 11 years of age, copper colored, weighing about 80 lbs, and about 4 feet 10 inches high. Purchaser to execute bond, with good security bond, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond. j31 d1* T. J. HALL, S. B. C.

Volunteers---State Service.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR to raise a Company for the Capital Guards' regiment, whose special duty will be the defence of the trains between this city and Lexington. The service will be for one year, and the pay, rations, clothing, &c., will be the same as for the regular service. I can be found at John Kounts's Restaurant, on Fifth, east side, between Market and Jefferson.
f11 dtf CHAS. JUNO, Captain.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. AND MRS. HEINBACH, WHO LATELY arrived from Germany, and whose business it was there to give instruction in the German and French languages, in Music, and all other elementary branches of education, with success, offer to give private lessons to some few pupils in the above as well as in Piano playing and Singing. Girls wishing to finish their education can find a home with them and receive tuition in all the branches above named as well as in all arts of needle-work. Inquire at E. Lieberman's, on Green, between Second and Third streets. f7 d19

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER, Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

418 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, one door above Citizens' Bank,
j30 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. BRIGGS. A. L. STAMPS

BRIGGS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Northeast corner of Church and College sts.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE DEVOTE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE forwarding of Cotton. Our connection with Louisville and an intimate acquaintance with the different Lines of Transportation, as well as a long experience in the handling of the Staple, enables us to insure those favoring us with their business quick despatch and low rate of charges.

REFER TO— Messrs McFerran & Menefee, }
Messrs. A. Rawson & Co., } Louisville.
Messrs. R. M. Bishop & Co., }
Messrs. Hanks & Porter, } Cincinnati.
j27 d3m

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.

JOHN B. SMITH, Sole Agent.

I HAVE ON HAND AND AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING some of the best brands of

SALT!

in superior cooperage, which I offer to city and country dealers at the lowest market price.

Third st., between Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY
j25 d3m

CLOVER SEED.

500 BUSHELS CHOICE in store for sale by
f7 d1m PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

GLASS-WARE.

350 BOXES ½ AND ¾ PINT TUMBLERS; 25 boxes Bar Tumblers;
Suitable for country trade, received on consignment and for sale in lots at low prices by
JACOB WELLER,
j26 d1m Wholesale Grocer, No. 316 Main st.

COTTON—6 bales Cotton in store and for sale by
j27 d3 JAMES TODD, 324 Main st.

POTATOES—300 bbls Potatoes in store and for sale by
f3 d1 DOW & BURKHARDT, 67 Market st.

MILITARY.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Superintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals, Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Brook and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon Wm. Clenderwin, U. S. Vols.

Brown U. S. A. General Hospital, B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. On hill east of Park Barracks, on Third street.

Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols.

Clay U. S. A. General Hospital, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, in charge of Surgeon Francis Greene, U. S. Vols.

Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital (Branch 3, small-pox, Branch 4, measles), on Newburg road, three miles from the city.

Foundery U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, in charge of Surgeon E. E. Phelps, U. S. Vols.

Sedgewick U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. Vols.

Strader U. S. A. General Hospital, foot of Fourth st., in charge of Surgeon Benj. McCluer, U. S. Vols.

Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital, Broadway, near the Nashville Depot, in charge of Surgeon J. R. McClurg, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile east of the city, in charge of Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. Vols.

Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile west of the city, in charge of Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols.

No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital, near the railroad depot, in charge of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in New Albany, Ind.

Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany, Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgeon Thos. W. Fry, U. S. Vols., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office, DePaw House.

Hospital No. 4, upper corner Ninth and Main, S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 5 (Colored), northwest corner Main and Lafayette, W. A. Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 6, Elm street, between upper Sixth and Seventh, E. S. Crosier, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 8, Main street, between Pearl and State, A. S. Green, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Floating Hospital "Ohio" (Colored), lying at the foot of lower Fourth street, J. A. Octerlong, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels, services on Sunday, at 9 A. M.

Nos. 5 and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter.

No. 6, Rev. E. J. Purdy, services Tuesday at 6 P. M., and Sunday at 11 A. M.

GROCERIES.

R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO. Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 36 MAIN STREET,

NEAR COLUMBIA STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

500 hhds good to strictly choice N. O. Sugar;
2,000 bbls Cr., Gran., Powd., and Refined Sugar;
500 bbls choice new N. O. Molasses;
500 ½ do old do do;
1,000 bags good to choice Rio Coffee;
500 bags old Laguayra and Java Coffee;
1,600 packages Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
2,000 kegs Shoenberger and Belmont Nails.
Large assortment Tobaccos, Cigars, Wooden-ware, Cordage, Spices, Teas, Soaps, Candles, and various other articles; on hand and for sale AT VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES by R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
No. 36 Main street, near Columbia,
a13 d6m CINCINNATI, O.

THE SICK.

MALES OR FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY of the following diseases: Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, diseases of the Skin, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Debility from Self-Abuse, Whites, Profuse or Obstructed Menstruation, or any ailment of a private nature, can be speedily cured by calling or inclosing $5 or more (for medicine), addressed to the Western Medical Office, 143 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. j26 d1m&w4*

New Wholesale CLOTH HOUSE.

R. L. BROWN

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY Merchants to his stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

No. 527 Main street,
Over Hecter & Chaudoin's.
j24 d3m

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

The well-known favorite Clyde-built iron steamships of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships "HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA," and "UNITED KINGDOM" are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from *Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, or Londonderry*. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabins $90 and $100; steerage, $45, payable in American currency.

To New York from any of the above places: Cabins $85 and $90; steerage, $35, payable in gold or equivalent in American currency.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
j12 d4m 6 Bowling Green, New York.

A. S. WOODRUFF. JAS. P. HULL. W. D. SMITH

WOODRUFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Tobacco Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS,

No. 317 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
ja 23 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

SCHRODT & WOEBER,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, Alcohol, Cologne, Pure Spirits, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

224 Main st., between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND OLD MONONGAHELA Whiskey, old Rye Whiskey, old Bourbon Whiskey, Domestic Brandy, Cognac Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Domestic Gin, Sweet Wine, Muscat Wine, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Claret Wine, White Wine; also Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Sirup, Cigars, Tobacco, and other articles generally kept in a Grocery and Liquor Store.

Orders from a distance promptly attended at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. d1 d3m

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Louisville, Ky.,
Jan. 10, 1865.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR damage by fire, and against perils of navigation on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals, and overland on railroads, on the mutual plan on the cargo risks ratably divided semi-annually among the business contributors. Office No. 402, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

DIRECTORS:

E. A. Gardner, James M. Duncan,
A. Brandeis, W. H. Walker,
Wm. C. Hall, John M. Davis,
M. A. HUSTON. P. B. ATWOOD, Pres't.
j16 d3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO ME that William B. Keas was, on the night of the 25th November, 1864, by some unknown person or persons murdered;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars ($300) for each of the unknown murderers and their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Clarke county, payable when such persons are indicted by the grand jury of the county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at Frankfort this 6th day of January A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary. j9 d3m

ICE! ICE!

WE HAVE PUT UP, DURING THE LAST COLD spell, from Edwards's pond, about 5,000 tons of good ICE, which we will sell at a great bargain in the bulk or by the ton. Any one wishing to buy will please apply to F. G. Edwards, at his residence, near the first toll-gate, on the Shelby pike. F. G. EDWARDS,
f7 d16* JOHN JOHNSON.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR place of business to No. 418 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business. j18 d3m A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce,

No. 314 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. au26 d3m

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

JUDGE S. W. JOHNSTON, of Washington City, and COL. S. D. BRUCE, late 20th Kentucky Infantry, of Louisville, Ky., have associated themselves together for the collection and prosecution of claims against the Government. S. W. Johnston will reside at Washington City and S. D. Bruce at Louisville. They will give attention to all business before the Court of Claims and the various Departments of the Government, and give special attention to all Steamboat claims for loss or damage.

Office at present at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, back room, up stairs, where all business confided to us will be promptly attended to by Colonel Bruce or Charles J. Clarke, Esq., who is authorized to do so for us. j18 d1m

Address all letters to Johnson & Bruce, care of Chas. J. Clarke.

[Democrat and Press copy.]

BURLAP SACKS—5,000 four-bushel Oat Sacks in store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER,
Agent for Manufacturers,
j26 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR LEASE: THE FINEST PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

BELLE-MONTE, NEAR NASHVILLE.

THE ELEGANTLY IMPROVED AND magnificent country seat known as Belle-Monte, two and a half miles southwest of the city of Nashville, is offered for lease for a term of three or five years. The principal dwelling is one of the most expensive in the United States, while the place, as a whole, is THE FINEST IN THE SOUTH, costly and elegant as many Southern mansions are.

The grounds adjoining the residence comprise sixty-five acres, and on the place is an abundance of statuary, shrubbery, evergreens, and vineyards, with pleasant walks and drives; green-houses containing the choicest flowers and plants; hot house; grapery; vegetable garden; fruit trees of the best varieties; ice-house; aviary; coal and wood-house, and a gas-house which supplies the whole building, and can easily be extended throughout the entire grounds. Ponds, with gold-fish, and elegant water-tower, fonts, &c. Three large cisterns, two water tanks for the supply of bath-rooms, kitchen, &c.; a good well and a fine spring; substantial and costly stables, carriage-house, and driver's house, besides a handsome cottage with four rooms, kitchen, &c., built for gardener's house, which is entirely detached from the other improvements.

The residence has thirty or forty rooms, large airy Hall, spacious Galleries and Verandas, one large room suitable for a Ball Room or Picture Gallery, fine Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon, &c. A Gymnasium and Pistol Gallery might easily be added.

The place would make an attractive Summer Resort or Private Hotel. Its proximity to the Capital of Tennessee, and the scarcity of hotel accommodations will insure ample patronage. There is no reason why Belle-monte should not become the most noted and fashionable resort in Tennessee. A desire to visit Europe on the part of the owner, is the only reason for leasing the place. A gentleman or company with capital and energy, can easily double their investment annually.

With the place will be leased a fine Billiard Table, two splendid Grand Pianos, one Cylinder Piano, one large Music Box with clock attached, and an extensive assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, embracing everything desirable in a dwelling.

The undersigned will furnish all necessary information, terms, etc., at their Real Estate Agency, No. 24 Cherry street, Nashville, or by letter to parties at a distance. We can exhibit lithograph views of Belle-monte, and a splendid painting of the place from the pencil of Wasser, at our office.

Possession will be given in May or June, if desired. NELSON & MURPHEE,
f3 d1m Real Estate Agents.

15 Head of Jacks FOR SALE!

I HAVE FOR SALE ON MY FARM, five miles east of Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., on the pike to Paris near Newtown, fifteen head of Jacks, twelve of them old enough for service—from 2 to 8 years old, all black and dark greys. Three of them jenny jacks, black, with mealy nose; 14½ to 16 hands high, the balance first-class mule jacks from 14 to 15 hands high; all of which will be sold at low prices and on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, with a guarantee to each, so that the purchaser can make all the money with the jack, as it falls due. They will be turned out if not sold by the 15th of March. Also,

Eighteen Head of Jennets,

All ages from one to eight years old, several imported, two are thorough and half-bred, nearly all black and bred breeders. A few pairs of

Fine Black Cotswold Sheep.

A new article in the sheep line, for their mutton and quantity of wool, length from eight to ten inches, much more compact and hardier than the white.

All the above stock will be sold to suit purchasers. My post-office is Newtown, Scott county, Ky.
f15 d6* JOHN McMEEKIN

Public Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DISSOLVED partnership, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public sale at their residence, one mile north from Shelbyville, Kentucky, on the turnpike road, leading to Eminence, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865, all the personal property belonging to the firm, consisting, in part, of a fine blooded stallion, "Sir Archie," some fine brood mares, in foal; work horses; some good young stock, unbroken; one pair of fine work mules; 24 head of No 1 corn-fed steers, averaging from 1,450 to 1,500 pounds gross; 40 odd head of 3 and 4 year old steers; a superior yoke of oxen; some fresh milch cows; and a number of dry cows. 11 head thorough-bred Cotswold sheep—ewes and 2 bucks; about 40 head of hogs, among them some fine brood sows and gilts; farming utensils, embracing wagons, plows, harrows, gears &c.; a (brand-new) Kentucky harvester; an endless-chain horse power, and cutting box, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—The cattle will be sold for cash in hand. The other property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums over $10—purchasers giving notes, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and negotiable and payable at the office of the Bank of Ashland, in Shelbyville. Sums of $10 and under, cash. The cash must be paid, or notes executed, before property is removed from the premises.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., when due attendance will be given by JOHN A. & S. REID.
B. K. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

Also, a Residence for Sale.

If not sold at private sale prior to that time, I will offer, at the place and time above named, to the highest bidder, at public sale,

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

Situate in the southwestern suburbs of Shelbyville, with 4½ acres of good land attached thereto.
JOHN A. REID.
Shelby county, Ky., Feb. 7, 1865. feb 1d ms 1*

For Sale or Rent.

I OFFER, AT PRIVATE SALE, THE FARM on which I reside, one-half mile south from Shelbyville, Ky. It is well improved, and contains 71 or 73 acres. The improvements are a good frame dwelling with nine rooms and cellar, kitchen, negro-houses, smoke-house bath-house, ice-house filled with ice, two granaries, corn-cribs, carriage-house for three carriages, barn, stables, a never-failing well and cistern of water in the back yard, and an excellent never-failing pond of water, a good garden, an orchard of select fruit, apples, peaches, pears, plums, damsons, apricots, cherries, and grapes, &c.; also currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and shrubbery in considerable variety, all in good repair.

Also 41½ acres of LAND, situated one mile east from Shelbyville, on the new Frankfort road.

Possession given immediately. For further information apply to me, on the premises, or at the Bank of Ashland, in Shelbyville.

If the property is not sold by the 10th of March, I will then rent it. f15 dtMar1 J. H. WILSON.

Public Sale of Farming Implements, Farm Stock, and Produce.

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1865, will be sold, at the farm of the subscriber, nine miles from Louisville, on the Frankfort Turnpike Road, his stock of Farming Implements, consisting of Wagons, Cart, Ploughs, Cultivators, &c., also his stock of Mules, Horses, Colts, Cows, Calves, &c., also a lot of Corn in the shuck, Fodder, and Barley Straw. Terms cash.
f7 dts* J. I. JACOB.

Dwelling-House for Sale.

A VERY COMFORTABLE DWELLING-House and Furniture, situated on east side Third, between Chestnut and Broadway. Can be bought at a reasonable rate by applying at once to
f6 dtf R. J. MENEFEE, 118 Main st.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN MY HOUSE AND LOT, in Midway, Ky. The building consists of a two-story Brick House with eight rooms, built and furnished in fine style, with a good cistern and all necessary out-buildings. To any one applying immediately a bargain will be offered. Apply to
THOS. JONES,
j30 d1m Midway, Ky

I OFFER FOR SALE MY FARM, containing about 237 acres of productive land, conveniently situated, on a publicroad, near Newcastle, Henry county, Ky. The farm is well improved, in good condition, well watered, &c. For further particulars persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises or address me by letter to Newcastle. j13 dtMar1* J. F. STROTHER.

Cottage for Sale.

Price $1,500 Cash.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms and shed kitchen, on Eighteenth, between Madison and Walnut—lot 30 by 1—for sale. Apply at Journal office. a19 dtf

For Sale.

MY FARM OF 295 ACRES, AT O'BANNON's Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, is offered for sale. It is well watered and well set in grass—has 5 acres of vineyard (young vines) and young orchard of apples and peaches. Would take a city residence in part pay. Call and see me, as I will give a bargain, or apply to Dr. FORBES, opposite the Custom-house, Louisville, Ky.
a18 dtf B. MUSSELMAN.

WANTED.

Wanted,

A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, WASHING, and ironing for a very small family. A good home and the highest wages will be given to one who is thoroughly competent, and none other need apply. Address drawer No. 229 Post-office. f13 dtf

Wanted,

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN FIRST OR SECOND story, between Second and Fifth and Market and Walnut. Address "Union," Box 219. f11 dtf

Wanted, at $150 per Month,

A RELIABLE CANVASSER IN EVERY TOWN and county, for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout, and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We take Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS., & CO.,
fo d1m* 282 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted,

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for 500 CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES and 500 MULES at ELIAS LEVI'S Auction and Sale Stable, corner Seventh and Market.
j18 d1m* ELIAS LEVI.

Wanted,

3,000 MULES ARE WANTED by the undersigned, at Brawner & Gazlin's Auction and Sale Stables, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. The mules must measure 14 hands and upwards. BRAWNER & KNOX,
f1 d1m Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts.

Wanted.

2,000 MULES ARE WANTED BY THE undersigned, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. The Mules must be sound and in good order, and measuring 14 hands and upwards. J. S. REYNOLDS & CO.,
j18 d1m Market st., bet. Second and Third.

Coal Lands for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONER BY VIRTUE of a judgment of the Pulaski Circuit Court, rendered at its September term, 1864, in the suit therein pending of Lewis Patteson and Robert Chesney, administrators of John G. Lair, deceased, plaintiffs, against the Nashville Coal Company, defendants, will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door, in the town of Somerset, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1865, the lands embraced in the deed from John G. Lair to the Nashville Coal Company, which is of record in the Pulaski County Clerk's office.

There are several tracts and several hundred acres of land embraced in this deed, upon which are valuable coal mines and other minerals; also a new railroad running from the coal mines to the landing on Cumberland river; several new houses, machine-shops, stables, and other improvements.

This property is considered the most valuable coal interest in Pulaski county, and will be sold to satisfy the judgment in the suit aforesaid, which is for the purchase money due from the Nashville Coal Company.

The sale will be on a credit of nine months, purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date, payable to Lair's administrators.
W. McKEE FOX, Com'r,
f13 d30 Pulaski Circuit Court.

Wanted—$125 a Month,

AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO INTRODUCE THE new *Shaw & Clark Sixteen-Dollar Family Sewing Machine*, the *only low price machine* in the country which is *licensed* by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are *infringements*, and the seller and user *liable*. Illustrated circulars sent *free*. Address
a13 d&w6m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

RAILROADS.

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

Trains will leave as follows:

No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays), at 6:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Ormsby's, O'Bannon's, Beard's, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:30 P. M.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 2:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and North Benson. Leaves Lexington at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 11:00 A. M.

No. 3—Accommodation leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Louisville at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Lagrange at 6:30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sundays excepted).
d31 dtf SAM'L GILL, Supt.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1864, TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway, as follows:

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT Train for Nashville daily.

7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Clarksville daily.

7 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sundays).

11 A. M. FREIGHT Train for Lebanon.

1 P. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Rochester daily (except Sundays).

1:2 M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville daily.

5½ P. M. FREIGHT for Nashville daily.
S. MARSHALL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY OPposite Louisville—

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express, daily Sundays excepted, making direct connections at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West and at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest and for Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible], Agent.
A. B. CULVER, Superintendent.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE as follows:

2:25 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:00 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.

For Toledo, Detroit, &c.

For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

Passengers by taking this route avoid all Omnibus and dust, OMNIBUS RIDE of FIVE MILES.

This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

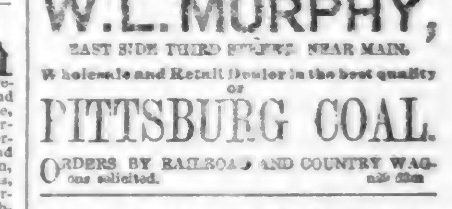
THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT, ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

Passengers should BE SURE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the J. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.
c10 J. A. NAFEW, General Ticket Agent.

COAL.



W. L. MURPHY,

EAST SIDE THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

ORDERS BY RAILROAD AND COUNTRY WAGONS solicited. n20 d3m

COAL! COAL!

F. W. MERZ,

Green street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE IRON-WORKS,

Dealer in the best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

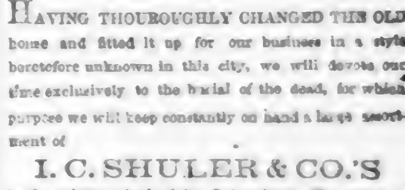
Orders by railroad and country wagons promptly filled.
o28 d3m

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP. WHOLESALE Clothing.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE ROOMS above D. R. Young & Co., No. 349 MAIN STREET, and invite the attention of merchants visiting the city to our LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.
12 d3m JONES & TAPP.

KING & OWEN,



UNDERTAKERS

At the old stand, Southeast corner Jefferson and Third Streets.

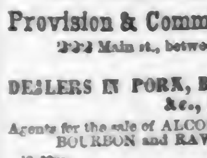
HAVING THOROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLD house and fitted it up for our business in a style heretofore unknown in this city, we will devote our time exclusively to the burial of the dead, for which purpose we will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

I. C. SHULER & CO.'S

justly celebrated Air-tight, Galvanized, Wrought Iron Caskets and Cases, which, for lightness, durability, style, and finish, surpass anything before offered to the public.

We also keep on hand CRANE, BREED, & CO.'S and W. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins and Coffin Mountings. All calls attended to promptly night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person. The senior partner of this house has the exclusive agency for the sale of I. C. SHULER & CO.'S Caskets and Cases in the eastern division of Kentucky, commencing at the mouth of Salt River (excepting some three or four counties where they are now sold), and is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them by calling at our office, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.
d22 KING & OWEN.

STEEL PLOUGHS.



500 ONE AND TWO HORSE STEEL PLOUGHS, embracing the desirable kinds and sizes, now in our warehouse, and for sale at prices much below the market, to close them out.
MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers,
j24 d1m&w1m Corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.

Notice.

ROBERT FLOYD, ESQ., IS ADMITTED A PARTner in our house from this date. The style will be as heretofore.
Jan. 1, 1865. MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

J. W. MITCHELL. VENE P. ARMSTRONG. ROB'T FLOYD.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG, Provision & Commission Merchants,

222 Main st., between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALERS IN PORK, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

Agents for the sale of ALCOHOL, COLOGNE SPIRITS, BOURBON and RAW WHISKEYS, &c.
j2 d3m

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF WEBB, COOKE, & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Webb and W. M. Cooke retire from the business, having sold their interest in the stock of Goods to Hugh Douglas & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand. The members of the firm and Wm. L. Paine are authorized to receipt for accounts due us.
W. H. WEBB,
W. M. COOKE,
HUGH DOUGLAS.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1865.

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE INTEREST OF W. H. Webb and W. M. Cooke in the late business of Webb, Cooke, & Co., and will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business at the old stand, No. 435 north side of Main street, between Bullitt and Fifth, under the firm style of HUGH DOUGLAS & CO. Asking the attention of buyers to our stock, and soliciting a liberal share of patronage, we are, respectfully,
j15 d3m HUGH DOUGLAS & CO.